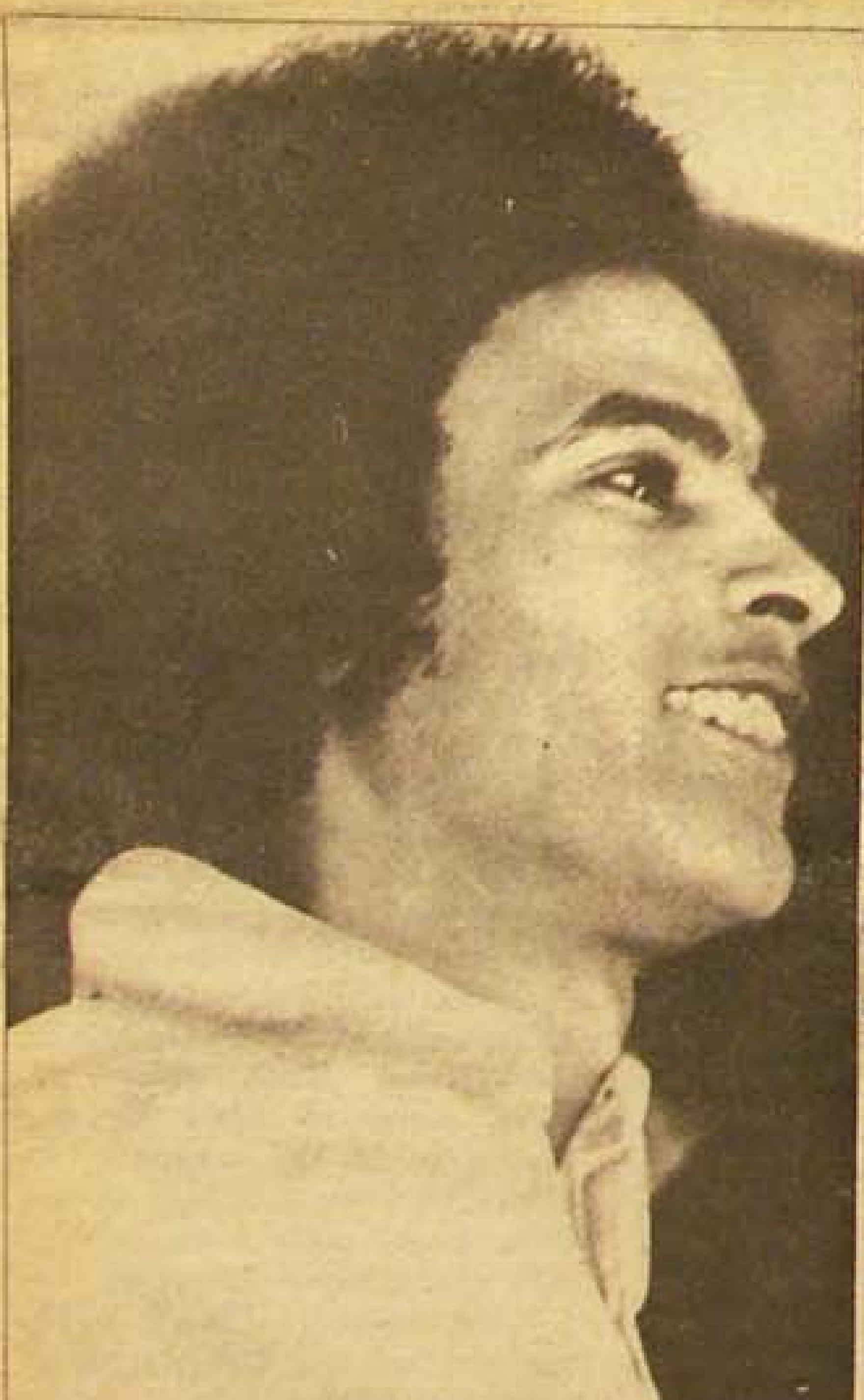
DONATIONS URGED IN BAIL AND DEFENSE FUND DRIVE

THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
VOL. XVII NO. 6 SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1977 25¢



Judge Ignores Appeals From Prominent Supporters

$80,000 COMPROMISE RANSOM SET FOR HUEY P. NEWTON





At a press conference last Tuesday at Oakland Municipal Courthouse, ELAINE BROWN and attorney SHELDON OTIS, chief counsel for Black Panther Party leader HUEY P. NEWTON (left), denounce $80,000 "compromise ransom" set by Judge Courtland Arne. At the bail hearing, prominent individuals gave stirring testimony asking for Huey Newton's release on his own recognizance.

(Oakland, Calif.) - In a move later bitterly denounced as "compromise ransom," Judge Courtland Arne flatly rejected striking legal arguments by attorney Sheldon Otis and strong character witness testimony and affidavits from over two dozen prestigious individuals in denying Black Panther Party founder and leader Huey P. Newton release on his own recognizance, instead reducing his exorbitant $100,000 bail to $80,000.

Arne's unexplained political ploy climaxed a dramatic two and a half hour hearing held here in Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court last Tuesday morning, a court appearance which also saw Huey officially enter a firm "Not Guilty" plea to the false and slanderous charges lodged against him.

As in Huey's first court appearance on July 5 — held two days following the respected Black Panther Party leader's thrilling return to the Bay Area after close to three years of forced political exile in the friendly confines of the Republic of Cuba — extraordinary security measures were employed by the Alameda County Sherriff's Deputy Department to harass supporters and friends.

Again, a side door entrance to the Department 6 courtroom was used, with all incoming attorneys, potential witnesses, media and supporters subjected to demeaning metal detector "frisk" searches. The tiny 72-seat courtroom was filled quickly, leaving a crowd of some 200 milling in the crowded corridor outside.

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Editorial

SUPPORT DEFENSE FUND DRIVE

Eighty thousand dollars is a lot of money, a blatant ransom and miscarriage of justice in the case of "bail" for any human being theoretically presumed innocent pending trial. A political, State-inspired crime against the people in the case of ransom/bail for Black Panther Party founder and leader Huey P. Newton.

In rejecting Huey's request to be released on his own recognizance in his legal battle against the false charges pending against him — a request most elequently expressed by both attorney Sheldon Otis and the more than two dozen friends who sent in affidavits or provided fine character witness testimony — Judge Courtland Arne has drawn a significant line of demarcation between those who casually pay lip-service to progressive change in America and those who truly support it.

Right now, that support translates into funds — needed monies for bail and defense for Huey P. Newton.

Pure and simple:

The leader of the Black Panther Party is held captive by the State. The State offers up a ransom for his release, with still more money needed to provide an adequate and thorough legal defense, and in so doing minimize the grotesquesness of what will undoubtedly be an unfair trial.

As if to clock its treachery the State offers up meager "compromises"; the excessive $100,000 ransom is reduced to an equally outrageous $80,000; felony charges are reduced to misdemeanors.

But can we really be deluded by such nonsense? Do we really believe the State will compromise on the the real issues involved? — issues of full employment and Survival Programs, issues of progressive leadership in the movement to win material benefits for hungry, mistreated humanity, issues of dignity, integrity, justice.

Just us! We, the people, with our pennies, nickels, dimes and dollars, must rise to occasion and contribute to the bail and defense fund drive for Huey P. Newton. We, the people, will be the true victims of the State's plot. We, the people, can be the true heroes through our selfless donations.☐

Open Letter Concerning Bail And Defense For Huey P. Newton

Dear Friend,

Huey P. Newton, the Founder of the Black Panther Party, has returned voluntarily from exile to confront in open court the false charges and the murderous secret police attacks that forced him to leave the United States in 1974.

This leader, whose Survival Programs have fed and aided literally millions of people, is now being held in the Alameda County Jail in Oakland, California, on bond of $80,000, an amount Huey's attorney, Sheldon Otis, has branded an "outrageous ransom". Huey P. Newton, the Founder of a Party whose watchword is "Serve the People", is falsely charged with murder! The impending trial will reveal police and intelligence agencies in a criminal conspiracy against both Huey and our Party, a conspiracy that included a plan to murder Huey P. Newton had he not left this country.

We are asking you to intervene now for a man who put his own life on the line of the human rights struggle in this nation in the 1960's and 1970's; a man at the very top of the Nixon "enemies list". We are asking you to organize funds for bail and legal defense. The stakes are very high in this case: the entire climate of the political period ahead can be affected if the truth is revealed. The truth that, after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Huey P. Newton became the target of the CIA's "Operation Chaos" and the FBI's COINTELPRO plan to "prevent the rise of a messiah" who might "unite and electrify" Black and White people. The lesson of the bloody 1960's is clear — we must protect our leadership.

Spread the word to send funds and make checks payable now to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party, P.O. Box 297, Oakland, California 94604. (Or contact us at 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621, 415/638-0195.)

For Justice and Peace,

Elaine Brown

Elaine Brown
Chairperson
Black Panther Party



THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE
FOR HUEY P. NEWTON
AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

I want to help get Justice for Huey! Enclosed is my contribution toward Huey's bail and defense: ☐$500 ☐$250 ☐$100 ☐$50 ☐other $________ (state amount)

(Friends who contribute $500 or more will receive a 14K gold "JUSTICE" pin.)

☐ I can also volunteer to help.

Make all checks payable to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621

Name ________________________

Address ______________ City __________

State ________ Zip ________ Telephone ________

See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for an exclusive interview with Huey P. Newton

COMMENT

"Our New Day Has Begun!"

On August 1, Benjamin Hooks, the first Black member of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), will succeed Roy Wilkins as executive director of the NAACP. The following are excerpts from Hooks' timely and procoCative inaugural address made on July 1 before the 68th Annual NAACP Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri.

"Our New Day Begun!

"How fittingly appropriate that those marvelous words have been chosen as the theme for our 68th Annual Convention.

"In this the 201st year of the independence of this nation, is not now the time and place to start a new day?

"A new day heralds a new era, of color and shine, of sobering times to reflect on that which went before to determine where we are so we can chart our course for the future.

"And so in order to talk about our new day, we must first of all assess where we are today, and where we have been, before we can look with a meaningful eye to a hopeful future.

"Two dates come instantly to mind: 1619, when the first boatload of slaves landed in Jamestown, Virginia; and 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was drafted, the finishing touches being put to it on that hot, muggy July day in Philadelphia.

"How strange and ironic that a people who left their mother country fleeing oppression and tyranny should themselves so soon forget and embark on the ignominious task of fashioning a brutal system in which ultimately millions of people would be enslaved and millions more would die on the journey to slavery?

"Is it not even more strange and ironic that these pilgrims as pioneers would decide by 1776 that taxation without representation was barbaric and wrong for themselves? That these patriots were so fired by the existence of the ongoing injustice they were willing to risk their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to defy it?

"Yet, when they faced reality and drafted the Declaration of

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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CITY COUNCIL CONFRONTED ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

DESPITE BRUSHOFF, JOBS WORKSHOP SET FOR AUGUST 16

(Oakland, Calif.) - Jobs and the question of affirmative action, certainly the number one priority for significant numbers of both employed and unemployed local residents, was swept under the table by the Oakland city government last Tuesday evening in a prolonged and often heated Council session.

Citing the late hour—it was 11:20 p.m. before the jobs issue reached the Council floor—and their dismaying lack of background materials on the subject, the City Council set Tuesday, August 16, at 4:00 p.m. as the date when a full workshop on employment and affirmative action will be held.



At Tuesday night's Oakland City Council meeting ELAINE BROWN and others were arbitrarily denied their right to speak out for jobs and affirmative action.



Earlier highlights of the late night session included:

•Mayor Lionel Wilson's first critical blast of City Manager Cecil Riley for leaking a slanted, biased analysis concerning a request for administrative assistants and office space for the mayor and City Council members to the *Oakland Tribune*;

•Council votes permitting Mayor Wilson to hire his own, full-time administrative assistant but denying part-time aides for Council members;

•Revelations that the city of Oakland has no consistent policy regarding and requiring neighborhood garbage pick-ups, particularly as it concerns Black and poor communities.

Sylvester Grisby, chairman of the Employment Committee for the Oakland Community Organizations (OCO), led off an expected 12-person presentation on jobs and affirmative action.

"We are concerned about

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

25.9 MILLION

Number Of Poor Rapidly Rising In U.S.

(Washington, D.C.) - The number of "legally" poor Americans increased more than 10 per cent to 25.9 million persons from 1974 to 1975, the greatest annual increase since 1959, the government reported.

That figure means that 12 per cent of all Americans were below the family poverty level of $5,500 in 1975.

The median family income was $13,720 in 1975 or six per cent higher than it was in 1974. But



Life for America's poor continues to worsen.

during 1975, the nine per cent inflation rate cut the buying power of such a family by $360, or three per cent, another government report shows.

The median family income means that half of all families have incomes more than the median and half have less.

Census Bureau reports on the poverty level and income of families and individuals between

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

10 YEARS AFTER REBELLION

Black And Poor People Still Suffer In Newark, New Jersey

"Newark has gone the route. Everything wrong with urban America has happened to Newark."

(Newark, N.J.) - Mayor Kenneth Gibson's words are fitting and Newark's Springfield Avenue, in the heart of the Black community, is a concrete, living example of his statement.

Ten years after this city's 1967 rebellion, the streets remain dominated by vacant, boarded-up storefronts and burned out, half-demolished brick tenements.



Newark's Springfield Avenue has changed little since the 1967 rebellion.

On July 12, 1967, an attack by two White cops on a Black taxicab driver sparked an uprising which resulted in the deaths of 26 people and the destruction of $15 million in property. Most of the dead were victims of police guns. The two cops had attacked the taxi driver during a demonstration in which Black residents were fighting against the demolition of their homes for a construction project.

Now, those residents have been dislocated and the $200 million, 45.7 acre campus of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Denistry sits smack in the middle of the Black Central Ward.

While downtown businesses have constructed numerous office buildings, conditions for the city's Black and poor have only worsened.

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OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL DIRECTOR INITIATES PROGRESSIVE CHANGES

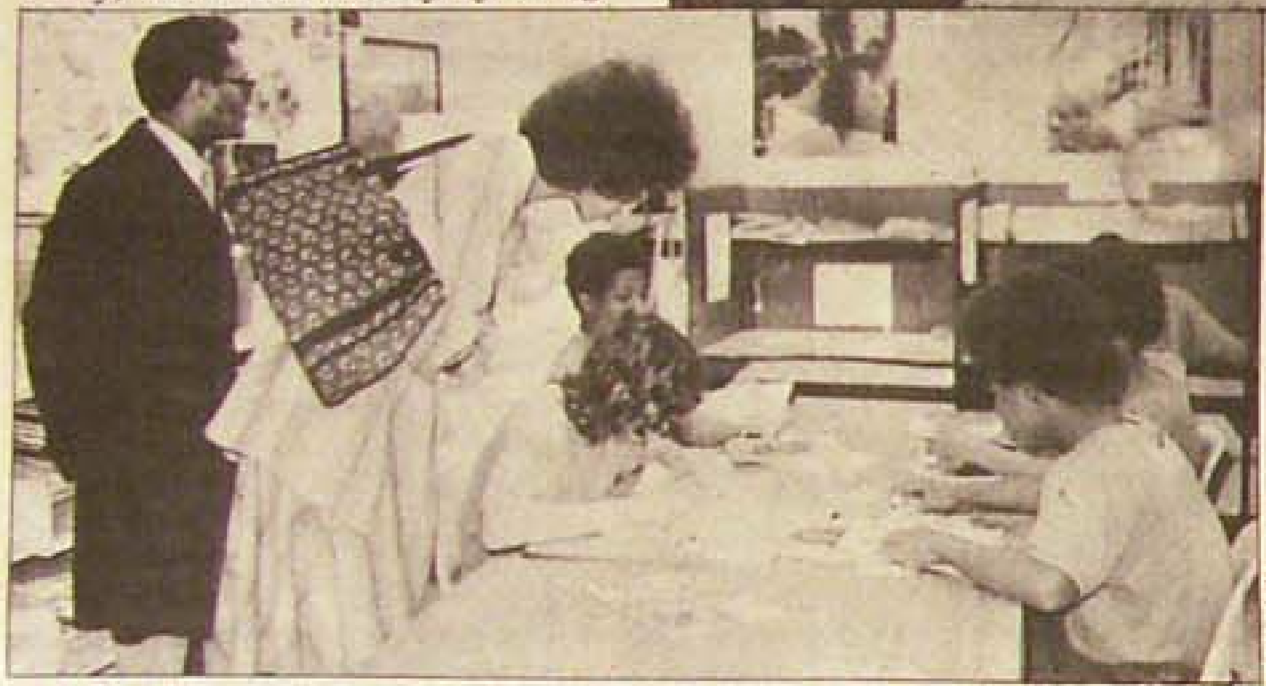
ERICKA HUGGINS REVIEWS FIRST YEAR ON THE ALAMEDA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

On July 14, the Alameda County Board of Education held its annual organizational dinner meeting, an occasion which marked the beginning of Oakland Community School (OCS) Director Ericka Huggins' second year as a Board member representing Trustee Area 6.

The following is Part 1 of an interview with Ericka, a leading member of the Black Panther Party, who made history by being the first Black person ever elected to the county Board of Education.

In this portion of the interview, Ericka reviews some of the innovative changes she has initiated during the past year regarding the administration of the county juvenile detention facilities for which the Board is responsible — as well as changes in general Board policies.





Alameda County Board of Education member and OCS Director ERICKA HUGGINS (second from left, above) during Board meeting and (left) during tour of county juvenile detention facilities with Supervisor JOHN GEORGE.

QUESTION: What kind of impact do you feel that you have had as the first Black member of the county Board of Education?

ERICKA: The fact that I'm a Black person and a woman has had a great deal of impact on the Board of Education. The Board is made up primarily of middle class, middle aged White men with very conservative political and social affiliations. All of these men make decisions concerning children in Alameda County.

They were quite shocked when I became a member of the Board. Since I'm a Black Panther Party member, they've had their troubles with me.

This is *our* seat. I'm not doing anything as an individual. Parents and educators have come to

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O.C.L.C. Youth Enjoy Wilderness Training

(Oakland, Calif.) - Thirty-two East Oakland Black youth participated in the first phase of a wilderness training program last Sunday, sponsored by the East Bay Friends of the Earth and the Oakland Community Learning Center. Following their initial outing on July 2, last week the youth enjoyed adventure games emphasizing fun, challenge, cooperation and safety in the out-of-doors. In addition, they were trained to lead other groups on later occasions. The fun-filled event was held at San Joaquin Miller Park.

Adventure games are a combination of Outward Bound and New Games concepts that involve problem solving, leadership training and program planning, in addition to wilderness challenge. Hundreds of other youth are expected to participate in the program.

This Week In Black History

July 17, 1862

The Confederacy forces led by General Robert E. Lee were dealing crushing blows to Union forces in the summer of 1862. Unless the Union army could be replenished by fresh manpower, the war would be lost. Consequently, on July 17, 1862, Congress authorized President Lincoln to accept Black men for military service. Congress then passed a bill freeing the slaves, and Lincoln moved to complete the process when he submitted a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet.

July, 1915

A massive social movement known as the Great Migration began in earnest in July, 1915. Some 2,000,000 Southern Black people moved to Northern industrial centers.

July 22, 1939

On July 22, 1939, June Matilda Bolin was appointed judge of the Court of Domestic Relations in New York City by Mayor Fiorillo La Guardia. Ms. Bolin became the first Black woman judge in the United States.



1964 Harlem rebellion.

July 18, 1964

On July 18, 1964, a Black rebellion erupted in Harlem. The protest spread to the Black ghetto in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and continued for several days.

More Documents Uncovered In Secret C.I.A. Drug Tests

(Washington, D.C.) - The CIA informed the Senate here recently that it has uncovered documents that shed new light on secret drug tests it carried out on unsuspecting Americans from 1953 to 1964.

CIA Director Admiral Stansfield Turner, personally delivered a letter to Senator Daniel Inouye, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, in which he volunteered to testify on the subject "at the earliest opportunity."

The text of Turner's letter said the newly uncovered documents deal with:

•Research on surreptitious (secret) methods of administering drugs;

•Experimentation on persons who were drug addicts or alcoholics;

•Research on a knockout or "K" drug that involved advanced cancer patients;

•A possible improper payment to an unnamed private institution.

The letter said the documents pointed to "possible additional cases of drugs being tested on American citizens without their knowledge," beyond those documented by the Select Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities in 1975.

1975 INQUIRY

During the 1975 inquiry, the CIA reported that most of the documentation on the program, known as MK-ULTRA, had been destroyed.

Turner, in his letter, said that the documents were found in "retired archives filed under financial accounts" and came to light only through "extraordinary and extensive search efforts."

Turner wrote Inouye that he could give assurances that the drug testing program, the brainchild of former CIA director Richard Helms, was discontinued over ten years ago and does not take place today.

The Carter adminstration has denied any connection between this matter and the recent resignation of deputy CIA director Henry Knoche.

In one of the cases already disclosed, Dr. Frank R. Olson jumped to his death from a New York hotel room window in 1953 after being given LSD without his knowledge as part of a CIA drug experiment. His death was described to his family as an unexplained suicide.☐

DEPUTY AT COUNTY JAIL HARASSES TEENAGER FOR SEX

(Oakland, Calif.) - THE BLACK PANTHER has recently learned that a sick and demented Alameda County sheriff's deputy, assigned to duty at the county jail, regularly harasses the wives and teenage daughters of imprisoned inmates to have sex with him.



Bailiff harassing supporters of Huey Newton outside Oakland courtroom. Another sheriff's deputy has been accused of sexually harassing the wives and loved ones of prisoners at the Alameda County jail.

According to both the family of Ronald Mitchell, a pretrial detainee at the jail, and another eyewitness inmate, this sheriff's deputy, M. Lawrence, recently offered to drive an unsuspecting, 13-year-old sister he recognized walking down the street to her home while in the process of transporting a prisoner back to the jail site — making unmistakable sexual advances toward the teenager after she was trapped in the car.

Ms. Raymonde Mitchell, 13, told THE BLACK PANTHER that as she, her younger sister Gail, 8, and a friend were leaving the Oakland High School swimming pool, sheriff's deputy Lawrence, accompanied by sheriff's deputy McCoy, drove by and offered them a ride home. A third person, evidently a prisoner, according to Ms. Mitchell, was alone in the back seat. Both Lawrence and McCoy are Black.

Ms. Mitchell says that she had seen Lawrence before when visiting her stepfather in jail, and although she had certain reservations she accepted the ride because, "I didn't know he was the fresh type."

She soon found out otherwise.

No sooner had the youth gotten in the station wagon than Lawrence, who was driving, said he "wanted to take me out," Ms. Mitchell recalls. McCoy just laughed.

Between absurd comments like proclaiming he was prejudiced against Whites, Lawrence suddenly said to the 13-year-old, "I wish you were older so I could..."

(A signed affidavit by Dennis Hall, the prisoner shackled in the backseat, confirms that on June 21, 1977, between 4:30 and 5:00 p.m., Lawrence and McCoy did indeed stop and pick up Ms. Mitchell and two younger children and drive them to their East Oakland residence.)

Raymonde's mother, Mrs. Nela Mitchell, was extremely mad when she found out what had happened.

100 PER CENT WRONG

"He [Lawrence] is 100 per cent wrong," Mrs. Mitchell told THE BLACK PANTHER. "He has no business doing that." She added that through the visits Lawrence knew Raymonde was only 13.

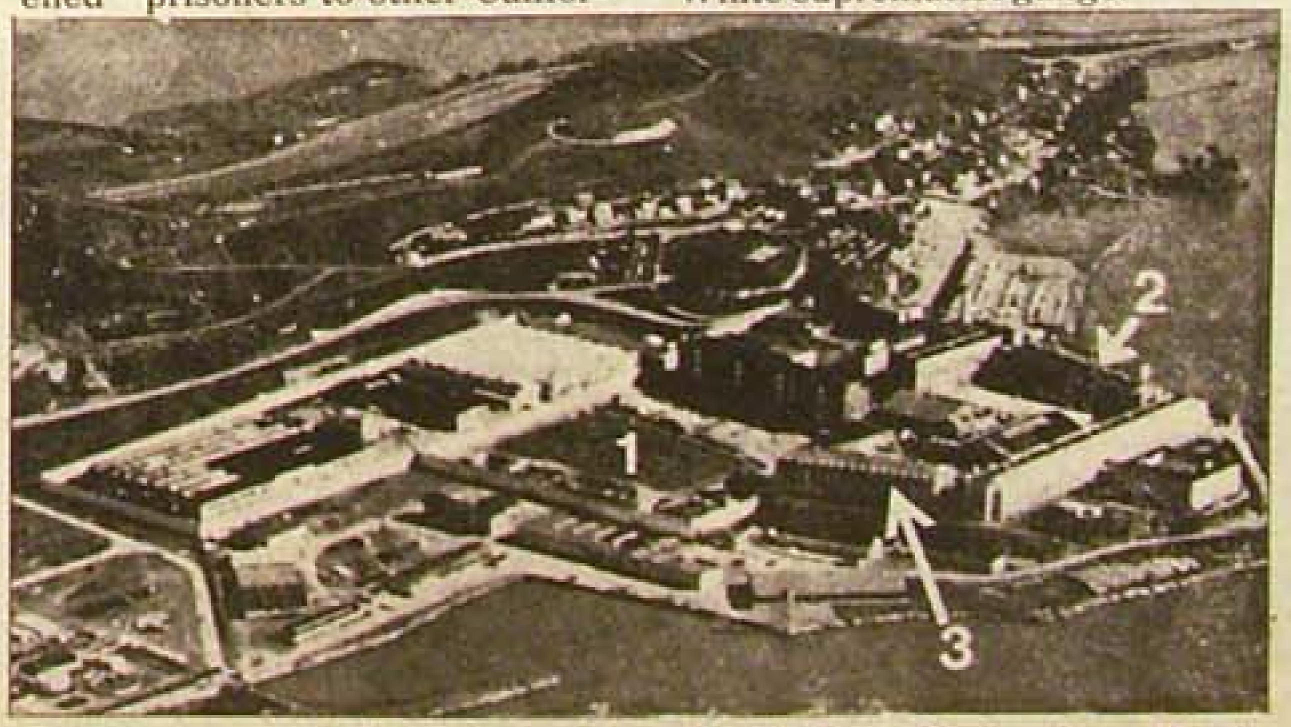
Mrs. Mitchell angrily charged

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135 Prisoners Transferred After San Quentin Racial Violence

(San Quentin, Calif.) - Following an outbreak of racial violence last week which left one Black inmate and two Whites dead, San Quentin prison authorities shipped 135 allegedly "hardened" prisoners to other California penal institutions in an attempt to quell a rash of racially motivated killings.

The recent violence that took place was the result of two separate attacks on Black inmates by White supremacist gangs.



San Quentin; (1) Prison's main yard, (2) East Block where Black inmate was stabbed to death and (3) West Block ("honor unit") where two White prisoners died after attack on Black inmates.

On Tuesday morning, July 12, two members of a White racist motorcycle gang, "Satan's Few," attacked and murdered a Black prisoner, Charles Jack Captain, 31, at 8:00 a.m., stabbing him in the chest and back with an 11-inch prison made knife, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Later on that same day, at about 5:50 p.m., according to prison officials, a brawl took place after a group of self-styled Neo-Nazis calling themselves American National Socialists attacked a group of Black inmates.

This resulted in the death of two White inmates, Jimmy Glenn, 32, and Jerry Whelchel, 32. Whelchel, the former editor of the *San Quentin News* prison newspaper, died of 60 stab wounds, reports the *Oakland Tribune*, while Glenn was stabbed

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"Our New Day Has Begun!"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Independence, they would not admit that Blacks were human beings and worthy citizens for inclusion in that historic document!

"A special word is in order as it relates to Africa. First of all, we commend the Carter Administration for its concern and interest in this area. The years of benign neglect — and *willful* neglect — are over. We applaud and support the efforts of U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young, whose outspoken statements in respect to racism and how it touches fundamentally all that happens there, has been a refreshing breath of air in our international dialog in respect to Africa. It is to President Carter's credit that he has expressed full support of Mr. Young in this effort.

AFRICAN CONTINENT

"This association through the efforts of W.E.B. Du Bois early expressed its concern with the African continent and its diverse people. It was instrumental in convening the first Pan African Conference that has done much to generate interest of many Blacks and their allies in Africa.

"Just this week, you heard a task force report on Africa. This report was compiled by a group of NAACP officials and staff sent by the organization in separate teams to visit the whole of Africa. . . We shall vigorously pursue a policy of encouraging our government to take a larger role in promoting the self-determination of long-suffering African people. . .

"The years after 1776 have been a long nightmare for us.

"We are plagued with problems at every hand. We are beset by difficulties, plagued by question; assailed by riddles most of which are not of our own making.

"As Black mayors take over the cities, we find tax bases being eroded and as Mayor Kenneth Gibson stated, our cities are becoming Black, Brown and broke.

"Our school system today, 23 years after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, is deteriorating at an alarming rate. We are proceeding at a snail's pace toward integration and the quality of education for all, Black, Brown, White, Yellow is poor to nonexisting. We find students finishing our schools after 12 years of education reduced to levels of functional illiterates.

"While the official unemployment rate is 7.9 per cent, Black unemployment runs at a rate twice that, and soars as high as 35 to 50 per cent among teenage Blacks in the teaming ghettos of our large cities.

"Welfare is a mess. The Social Security system is facing bankruptcy and most of our senior citizens who have lived a life of dedication face a bleak future in their old age.

"The housing market has become a disaster. The cost of a new home on the average soars above $50,000, while HUD presides over a fiasco in Detroit, destroying over 15,000 homes, wasting hundreds of millions of dollars and dashing the hopes of thousands of disadvantaged citizens.

"Our criminal justice system is a disgrace and thousands of our young men are condemned to the never-ending cycle of repeated prison terms.

"Affirmative action programs are being sacrificed on the altar of so-called "reverse discrimination." The decision in the Bakke case in California, if upheld by the Supreme Court, could be devastating to special admissions programs.

"I could stand here the balance of the night and talk about problems — energy, ecology, inflation, minimum wage laws, full employment, etc., etc., but even more important than the problems is the matter of solutions.

"Historically, the NAACP has used five basic approaches: (1) litigation in the courts; (2) affecting and effecting legislation through lobbying presentation to the Congress; (3) voter registration, education and participation;





NAACP Executive Director-designate BENJAMIN HOOKS blasted the rising unemployment rate among Blacks in keynote address at recent conference.

(4) direct action; (5) education, negotiation, conciliation. Today, on every hand I meet people who somehow suggest that we must have a new approach. It is ironic, however, that the five steps that we have historically used are now being used by other groups and nobody is suggesting to them that they need to change. The American Civil Liberties Union very successfully uses litigation. Ralph Nader and Common Cause have very successfully employed lobbying and education to effect change. The American Labor Movement has utilized lobbying and voting and direct action to make significant impact on the American life. And the people in New York deciding to protest the landing of the Concorde, flooded the highways with cars to disrupt traffic. We look at the American scene today and find disparate groups such as the National Association of Manufactuers, Gay Rights Movement, the American Jewish Congress, pro-consumer groups, National Chamber of Commerce, Women's Movement, National Conference of Christians and Jews and others all using the five methods to effect change, that we talked about and nobody is seriously suggesting that they change.

QUALITY OF LIFE

"They are effecting profoundly and significantly the quality of life in America today. Why then, do people say to us 'you must change'? Well, let me serve notice tonight that until we find a better way, assuming one can be found, we shall continue to pursue with renewed vigor and determination what we have been doing. We shall plunge into this with renewed enthusiasm. I have no magic wand to wave, no instant panacea. I offer you blood, sweat, and tears; hard work, unceasing toil and never ending struggle.

"We have no intention of letting White folk, Black folk, good or bad, well meaning or misguided fanatics, impractical dreamers, theoretical philosophers separate us from those historical methods whereby we have changed the face of this

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Crumbling housing in Black community. "The years after 1776," says Benjamin Hooks, "have been a long nightmare for us."

Carter, Senate Approve Neutron Bomb Production

(Washington, D.C.) - Just one day after President Carter gave his support to the development of the deadly neutron bomb, the Senate last week voted 74-19 to provide funding for production of the extremely cruel and lethal weapon.

The N-bomb, or "enhanced radiation warhead," had been the subject of a bitter debate in the Senate, with critics denouncing its cruelty and the fact that it would greatly increase the possibility of all-out nuclear war.

The 74-19 vote by the Senate guarantees funding for the weapon — which has been in existence for 15 years — if Carter can certify that its production would be in the national interest.

Right-wing "war hawks" such as majority (Democrat) leader Robert Byrd, minority (Republican) leader Howard Baker and staunch segregationist John Stennis pushed for the N-bomb funding.

Carter, calling the weapon a "horrifying prospect," nevertheless claimed, "I do think it ought to be one of our options. I think this would give us some flexibility."

Neutron radiation, kills all living things within a radius of three-quarters of a mile from the point of N-bomb detonation without destroying property.

JOHN GEORGE PROPOSAL REJECTED

ALAMEDA COUNTY REFUSES TO END INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Oakland, Calif.) - Rejecting a proposal by Black Supervisor John George that Alameda County withdraw its retirement investments from U.S. companies that do business with South Africa, the county Board of Supervisors last week, instead, passed a weak resolution expressing "concern" about such corporations.

The watered down resolution — passed with George's abstention because of its lack of strength — was initiated by Supervisor Fred Cooper. The amended proposal called for the establishment of an eight-member committee of representatives of the Board of Supervisors, the Oakland City Council, and the retirement boards of each body to "investigate" what action the city of Oakland and Alameda County can take against the apartheid regime of South Africa.

On June 30, George, the first and only Black member of the Board of Supervisors, proposed that the county Retirement Board withdraw the $31 million of investments it has in corporations that do business with the White minority government of South Africa. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, July 9, 1977.)

The progressive Black supervisor's resolution was to have been voted on at the June 30 Board meeting, but the absence of two supervisors, Joseph Bort and Valerie Raymond, forced the issue to be tabled until the July 12 meeting.



Alameda County Supervisor JOHN GEORGE (standing) calls for the withdrawal of county investments in apartheid South Africa at recent Board meeting. The progressive proposal was rejected by the Board which adopted a much weaker stance.



The vote last week was 3-1-1, with Supervisors Raymond, Charles Santana and Cooper in favor and Bort opposed. Bort, according to the *Oakland Tribune*, said he wished to hear from the multinational corporations before making such a decision.

In an effort to get the Board's support at last week's meeting, George presented a slightly modified version of his original proposal. Emphasizing the necessity for Alameda County to "take the lead in opposing the apartheid system," the popular Black official recommended that the county divest itself of retirement funds invested in corporations that do business in South Africa in an "orderly and expeditious" manner.

Cooper's response to George's resolution was that the Board of Supervisors lacks "time or expertise" to determine what action the county should take in this area.

Pending the Oakland City Council's decision to join the proposed committee, a report would be made in two months on ways to implement action against South African apartheid.

At the June 30 Board meeting, the supervisors and spectators viewed a film brought to the meeting by George entitled *Last Grave at Dimbaza* — a poignant film detailing the oppression suffered by South Africa's 18.5 million Black people.

"There will be those anxious to say let's improve the (apartheid) system," George said at the conclusion of the film. "I say that you cannot improve apartheid. That's just like improving slavery."

George reported that last year about one-half of the stocks in the portfolio of the Alameda County Employee's Association were shares of companies that do business with South Africa.□

C.U.A.A.-SPONSORED RALLY DENOUNCES DECISION

No Action By U.C. Regents On South African Investments

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The Board of Regents of the University of California (U.C.) last week refused to act on a proposal that U.C. end its investments in U.S. corporations that do business in South Africa, postponing a policy decision on the controversial issue until its September meeting, scheduled for Los Angeles.

Several dozen students, representing Campuses United Against Apartheid (CUAA) and other progressive organizations, burst into angry chants when, after sitting patiently throughout the four-hour Regents' meeting held at the U.C. Extension Center here, they were denied the opportunity to speak.

CUAA, in conjunction with the Anti-Bakke Decision Coalition, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME, Local 1695) and other groups held a picket line and demonstration outside the Extension Center as the Regents met.



Speakers at recent picket line and rally outside U.C. Regents meeting in San Francisco were (inset, left to right) SELBY MWLANGA, ERICKA HUGGINS, GERALD MONTAUNG and JOHN GEORGE.

Numerous speakers, including Selby Mwlanga, treasurer of the South African Student Movement (SASM); Alameda County Supervisor John George; and Black Panther Party member Ericka Huggins, denounced the brutal

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K.K.K. BEGINS RECRUITING DRIVE

Organizes New Units In Bay Area

(Oakland, Calif.) - Following a visit by the Ku Klux Klan "grand dragon" last week, Klan organizing in the Bay Area is supposedly in full swing.

"Grand Dragon" Robert Scoggin was here in the Bay Area on a recruiting drive aimed at organizing White bigots in the East Bay and San Francisco. Scoggin claimed he organized 150 people for KKK units in Oakland, Hayward and Castro Valley. Also, he said, "San Francisco is ripe for Klan organization" while Berkeley and other areas are "hot spots."

At a Klan rally of 40 people in Castro Valley last week, a woman greeted everyone by saying, "Good afternoon, White people." Scoggin, who is from Spartanburg, South Carolina, and KKK and States Right Party members from around the Bay Area attended the meeting.



KKK Grand Dragon ROBERT SCOGGIN at Bay Area Klan meeting.

RACIAL BIGOTRY

Espousing the racial bigotry the KKK is noted for, Scoggin told a *San Francisco Examiner* reporter, "I wish American Blacks could be sent back to Africa. America's better-educated Blacks could perform a great service by educating millions of African Blacks who don't know anything yet."

The Klan's membership drive in the Bay Area, said Scoggin, is aimed at recruiting, "native born, loyal United States citizens, White gentiles of Christian faith who believe in White supremacy and Americanism."

The qualifications for membership, are legitimate, the KKK leader said, since "Jews are organized in their interest, the Roman Catholics are organized to further papal interests and Blacks are organized to advance the interests of their race."

REPORTER

A reporter covering the Klan meeting was challenged by members of the right-wing State's Rights Party, who co-sponsored the affair, and asked whether he was a Jew. The reporter responded that he was not a Jew and that he would still be there if he were after a State's Rights Party member said, "We don't want any Jews around here."

When the reporter asked a White woman at the meeting where she came from, the bigot shouted, "I'm a German and I'm a Nazi."

An Oakland Klansman at the rally told the gathering that the KKK is planning to protect elderly Whites who are victims of "rat pack juvenile hoodlums." The White racist was referring to recent attacks on the elderly in East Oakland, which are allegedly, the work of gangs of Black youths.

Scoggin, who once seved nine months in federal prison for contempt of Congress in the late 1960s for refusing to divulge Klan membership lists, claims Whites experience discrimination more than any group in the country.

According to the "grand dragon", "Communism is our biggest enemy. All the bad things come from Communism."☐

135 Transferred After San Quentin Racial Violence

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and thrown off a third-floor tier.

Two other Black inmates were wounded and treated at a prison hospital, as was a White prisoner. Another White inmate is in critical condition at Marin General Hospital.

According to prison spokesman Mike Luxford, "The Muslims' were better armed and were defending themselves from attack by White supremacists. As it turned out, the Whites lost."

According to Luxford, the prison's hospital "looked like a battlefield. . .There was blood and people everywhere. H was an incredible mess."

Local media have attempted to project the recent outbreak of racial violence as an ongoing battle between Nazis and Muslims. Yet, prison officials admit that Muslims have usually steered clear of the gang violence that has continually plagued San Quentin.

After the incident the entire prison was locked down and visiting privileges were suspended. Black and White inmates are temporarily racially segregated in what prison official describe as an effort to defuse a "serious situaltion of racial hostility," reports the *Los Angeles Times*.

San Quentin's recent violence, according to the *San Francisco Examiner*, actually began with the killing of an alleged member of a group called the Black Guerrilla Family by a member of the Aryan Brotherhood on April 25 of this year.

On May 18, a Black prisoner and a White inmate were stabbed. A week later, on May 25, two White inmates wee stabbed and San Quentin was locked down. This lockdown was eased gradually until the last cellblock, the racially-troubled East Block, was unlocked on Monday, July 11, the *Examiner* reports.

Within 24 hours, three prisoners were dead.

Captain was killed in the same East Block while the fracas in which the two White inmates died occurred in the the prison's West Block, said to be an "honor unit."

But it is common knowledge among prisoners, especially minority inmates, that gang and racial violence are covertly sanctioned by racist prison officials and correctional officers as a method of dissolving any forms of unity among inmates.☐

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Scottsboro Suit Dismissed

A federal judge last week dismissed a bogus six million dollar libel suit against NBC, ruling that the network had not been proven negligent in airing the movie "Judge Horton and the Scottsboro Boys." The defamation suit was brought by Victoria Price Street, whose false testimony as the main witness at the celebrated Alabama "Scottsboro Boys" rape trials of the 1930s helped send nine innocent Black men to prison with sentences totalling 130 years for allegedly raping her and another White woman in 1931.

Intelligence Committee Permanent

(Washington, D.C.) - The House of Representatives voted 227 to 171 last week to establish a permanent committee to oversee the activities of the intelligence agencies. The new committee will have exclusive jurisdiction over the Central Intelligence Agency and its activities and share oversight of other intelligence agencies.

N.Y. Death Penalty Vetoed

(Albany, N.Y.) - Governor Hugh Carey delivered his promised veto last week of a death penalty bill which legislators here passed allowing capital punishment for virtually all types of murder. Governor Carey's veto did not affect a 1974 statute mandating the execution of convicted killers of on-duty police and prison guards and of those convicted of murder while serving a life sentence.

Bakke Ruling

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Justice Department said last week that its lawyers are preparing a legal brief which supports the University of California's (U.C.) appeal to the Supreme Court of the Bakke. "reverse discrimination" case. A legal brief before the Supreme Court has been "tentatively authorized" supporting the general principle of affirmative action. In the Bakke case, California courts declared special minority admissions programs at U.C.'s professional schools un-Constitutional on the grounds that they amount to reverse discrimination.



Emergency ward patient.

Highland Emergency Ward Turns Back Poor

(Oakland, Calif.) - A nursing shortage in Highland General Hospital's intensive care unit forced the county facility — located in the predominantly Black and poor East Oakland community — to turn back critically ill and injured incoming patients last weekend.

There were four empty beds in the 16-bed intensive care unit because the hospital did not have the two extra nurses it needed to care for four more patients.

The situation came to light at a news conference called by doctors and nurses last week to air grievances of staff shortage and poor wages, problems which they said have led to inadequate dangerous and grossly negligent patient care.

The nurses hired at Highland, they said, tend to be recent graduates. They said the intensive care unit cannot operate at peak efficiency unless it has highly experienced nurses.

"We're barely making it on an adequate level," said Dr. George Cohlmia.

Highland's nurses are seeking a 10 per cent above parity pay raise. They say they are the lowest paid Bay Area nurses and believe they should be among the highest because of the high-pressure nature of their jobs at Highland.

The nurses now make about $59 a day, compared with about $65 a day at private facilities throughout the Bay Area.

Highland nurses have rejected

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REFUSE TO HAVE THEIR CHILDREN 'EAT LIKE COWS'

SAN ANTONIO MOTHERS BALK AT STATE LUNCH GUIDELINES

(Oakland, Calif.) - The 700 children of San Antonio Villa still go hungry this week as state officials refuse to reinstate a federally funded free summer lunch program with guidelines that are virtually impossible for residents to comply with.

The program may be started again this week but tenants still refuse to subject their children to conditions that are both humiliating and unsanitary.

The program was halted last week when state officials decided that the program did not comply with the requirement that all 700 of the Villa's children be fed on the program site. This requirement is impossible to meet in the 178-unit housing complex since there are no adequate facilities.

Before the lunch program was cut off, children took the lunches to their homes to eat them.

Aside from apartment units, the only facility located within the East Oakland housing project is a renovated "recreation center" with a capacity of 45 people at any one time. The center, for which tenants fought for years to get rehabilitated or replaced with a larger one, has yet to be painted inside, with meager repairs accomplished outside.

Now, Jim Haynes, Oakland field office manager for the state's summer lunch program,



San Antonio children line up to receive free lunches before program was cut off by state officials, who are attempting to make Villa parents abide by totally unreasonable guidelines.

has indicated that the program would be reinstated with children eating on tables set out in a large central parking lot. However, tenants, led by Mrs. Autry Smith, refuse to allow their children to eat outside in filth, which is the result of the Oakland Housing Authority's almost nonexistent maintenance program in the area.

A similar situation arose at the Lockhaven Recreation Center in the adjacent Lockwood Gardens housing project, which Haynes threatened to close for the same reasons. Instead of being allowed to eat comfortably in their homes, where their lunches can be heated, 300 children are forced to eat siting on the dirty floor or standing around tables for which there are no chairs.

EAT LIKE COWS

In San Antonio, Mrs. Autry Smith told THE BLACK PANTHER that tenants may just refuse to accept the lunch "rather than have our children eat like cows." Several individuals are assisting the tenants in rounding up tables and chairs but residents insist on allowing their children to take the lunches home.

Oliver Barcony, a spokesman for Friends and Character Builders of Tomorrow, the lunch program's sponsoring organization, agreed with San Antonio residents when he commented, "There is no other suitable location in that area."

Presently, tenants are organizing to see to it that the lunches are served in a manner that suits their needs.

"We're tired," said Mrs. Smith, "of people sitting up in their offices making decisions for us without even coming out to see what's really happening."□

"RAW AND GROSS ABUSE"

Ex-Nursing Homes Director Calls System A "Rip-Off"

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Ms. Charlene Harrington, recently fired as director of the Nursing Home division of California's Department of Health charged last week that the state's health care system is filled with "raw and gross abuse," and that it's "ripping off people right and left."

In an interview with the *San Franciscio Examiner*, Ms. Harrington, who spearheaded a much publicized statewide crackdown on nursing home abuses, blamed her firing by deputy state health chief Raymond Procunier on pressure from the nursing home industry.

"They've been out to get me since the day I got there," Ms. Harrington said.

"In fact, I'm surprised I lasted as long as I did. I knew it was a matter of time. They put tremendous pressure on the department."

Ms. Harrington said legislators



Our elderly face shameful treatment in profit-hungry nursing homes.

and lobbyists regularly put pressure on the department to curtail the vigorous enforcement policy she began in August, 1976.

With a 12-year background in nursing and a Ph.D. in medical sociology and public health, Harrington says she is patient and client-oriented.

"The whole health care system is a profit-making system and they are ripping people off right and left," she said.

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Ericka Huggins

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

me and asked for things to be done, and one of those things was that someone expose what is going on at the county juvenile institutions.

At the July 14 Board meeting, copies of the Alameda County Grand Jury report on the juvenile institutions were passed out. This is the direct result of the press conference I held last November 15 at Fairmont Drive (headquarters of the five county juvenile detention centers, located in San Leandro).

They were very upset with me, to say the least. I brought people from the media and others who toured Juvenile Hall and pointed out things that everyone thinks are wrong, particularly the children incarcerated there and their parents.

The grand jury report covered up the inhumane conditions that I pointed out, such as the lack of meaningful educational experiences and the prison-like atmosphere of the institutions..

Directly after the November press conference, James Callahan, the head of the county Probation Department, made a rebuttal to my charges and presented it to the county Juvenile Justice Commission. I found out about this meeting and attended it, rebutting Callahan's rebuttal.

The Board of Education is directly responsible for the county juvenile institutions but does nothing about them. Its education programs for the mentally retarded and handicapped. I'm not demeaning the necessity for these programs, but the



ERICKA HUGGINS

juvenile institutions have been neglected.

The reason that Callahan went before the Commission was to deny that there is anything wrong in the county juvenile detention institutions. A jail is a jail. The children are treated badly. Regardless of the grand jury report, the children told me what's happening and their parents still call me.

Parents feel that they can call me when something is wrong. I recently helped to get a 15-year-old Black youth out of Chabot Ranch, one of the juvenile institutions. He was placed there because his mother had been arrested.

The youth remained in detention because the Probation Department said: "We don't want to see him involved in a life of crime, so we're keeping him here so he won't think about getting into trouble."

He ended up remaining at Chabot longer than his mother was in jail. This is ridiculous since he was a victim all along. I made a big fuss about him being there and he was released.

This is the kind of thing I can do as a county Board of Education member. I can go into the juvenile institutions whenever I want, unannounced.

I have demanded that the Juvenile Justice Commission make physical checks of the facilities. The Commission is supposed to check each of the five detention centers every year. Instead, however, they get reports from the department heads. Therefore, they do not know what is going on. They can't tell you what child is suffering or doesn't have something, or what staff person might be abusing a child.

There is also a problem with the location of the Board meetings. I demanded, and it is Board policy now, that every year each Board member be allowed to have a meeting in his or her area.

AREA 6

Part of Area 6, which I represent, is in East Oakland which has a very large Black and Chicano population. Some 110 people came to the meeting I held at Lockwood Elementary School last October.

An employee of the Oakland Unified School District who was at that meeting told me that in his 10 years with the District, he had never seen more than 15 people at a county Board of Education meeting.

People in the community were amazed to find out that a county Board of Education, existed.

TO BE CONTINUED

U.C. Regents

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

South African apartheid regime and called on U.C. to immediately withdraw its investments in the country.

Of the estimated $1.7 billion U.C. investments portfolio, about $900 million is in common stock. About 56.6 per cent of this stock is invested in 35 American companies that do business in South Africa.

Black California Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally, an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents, offered the resolution calling for the Board to immediately begin a two-year scheduled withdrawal of its stocks and securities invested in South Africa.

Dymally, who was not present at the July 15 Regents' meeting, submitted a written proposal in which he described apartheid "as the most barbarous system of racial exploitation" and accused the regents of ignoring the public



Governor JERRY BROWN is confronted by students after Regents meeting.

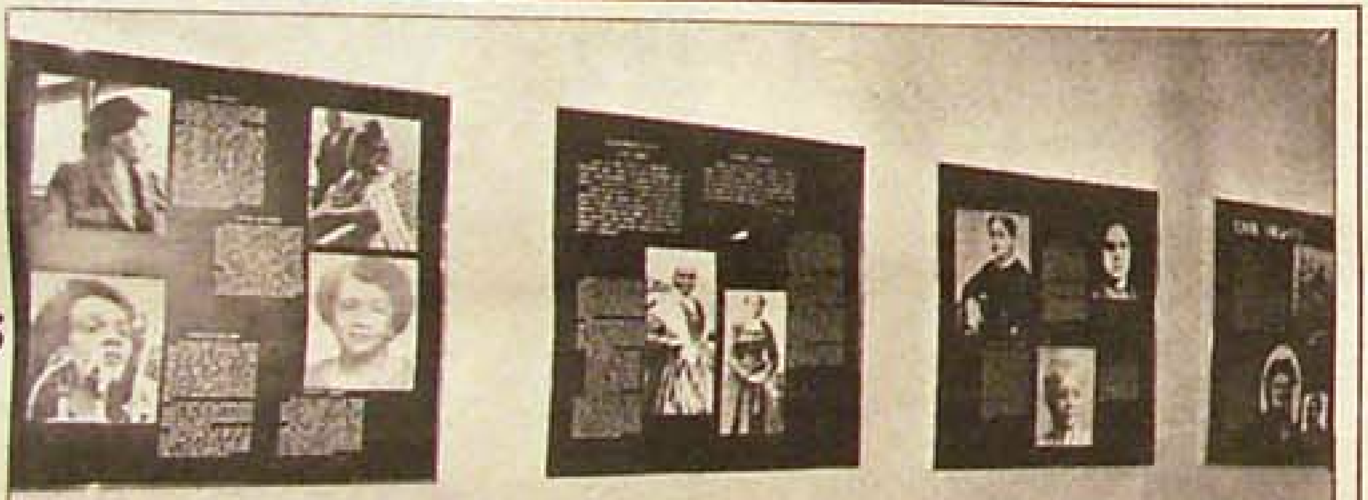
and consistently refusing to establish a committee to study the university's investments in South Africa.

Governor Jerry Brown was on hard for the Regents meeting. The youthful chief state official told reporters that the Regents should make a "fundamental reassessment" of its investment policies affecting South Africa.

South African Student Movement Treasurer Selby Mwlanga expressed his appreciation of the struggle being waged by U.S. students and other progressive people in this country against South African apartheid. The young Soweto student leader pledged that word of this support would reach the Black people of his country. (See interview with Selby, page 18.)

Statements calling for U.S. as well as U.C. withdrawal of funds from South Africa were read from Congressman Ronald V. Dellums and Assemblyman Thomas Bates.□

Black Women's Achievements Highlighted



(San Francisco, Calif.) - "Black Women: Achievement Against the Odds," an important exhibit currently touring the U.S., was the focus of a premiere showing held here last week under the sponsorship of Black Women Organized for Action (BWOA) at the African-American Historical Society.

The exhibit — which includes nine major sections containing the words, photographs and silk screened illustrations that reflect the important contributions made by over 150 Black women — was researched and organized by the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum of Washington, D.C., and is touring the U.S. under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Service.

Among the Black women featured in the exhibit are Pulitzer Prize winning poet Gwendolyn Brooks; Mary Mahoney, America's first trained Black nurse; famed blues singer Bessie Smith; and abolitionist Sojourner Truth.



Black Man Dies Defending Family From Racists

(Akron, Ohio) — A Black man death Mrs. Watson said, "I told attempting to protect his family from a gang of White racist teenagers who had firebombed his home.

Two White teenage boys have been charged with murder and aggravated arson in the death of Carl Watson, 28, who accidentally shot himself to death in the firebomb attack by a marauding band of 15 White youth. Both of the accused Whites have admitted complicity.

Watson's wife, Lynn, 30, recalled the terrifying moments when the firebomb struck the house after she and her husband had gone to sleep.

"Carl rushed to the front of the house with the pistol. He shot once, then came to get me. We rushed outside to the car and he said he thought it would go up in flames.

"He was behind me, probably protecting me, and then I heard a shot and he said, 'Oh God, I've shot myself.' " The bullet severed a major artery just above his knee and he died a short time later at a hospital.

BLUE COLLAR NEIGHBORHOOD

Watson had moved into the house in a White, blue-collar neighborhood in January to be near his job at a DuPont plant about 10 minutes away, where he was a laboratory technician.

The Watson family was besieged soon after they moved into the White neighborhood. The marauding-gang of young Whites latched on to the Watsons, hounding them day and night. According to neighbors, the gang would sometimes sit in cars in front of the Watson's home, throw beer cans and eggs on his lawn and shout curses at Watson's 10-year-old daughter.

In April, a cross was burned in their front yard. The family's German shepherd dog disappeared. The word "nigger" was painted on the side of their home and a front window was blasted out with a B.B. shot. Mrs. Watson also reported that a White youth had threatened her with death.

In recalling her husband's death Mrs. Watson said, I told him he had a gun and to use it, that the law downtown couldn't protect us all the time."□

TWO SLAIN IN JUNE HUMBOLT PARK INCIDENT

PUERTO RICANS SUE CHICAGO COPS FOR "POLICE RIOT"

(Chicago, Ill.) - Relatives of two Puerto Ricans killed by police last month have filed $46 million damage suits against city officials.

The suits name Mayor Michael Bilandic, Police Superintendent James Rochford and others as responsible for the "police riot" in Humboldt Park June 4 that "resulted in the outright police murder of two innocent young Puerto Rican men who were picnicking in the park with their families."

Three days of unrest in the Puerto Rican community followed the police attack.

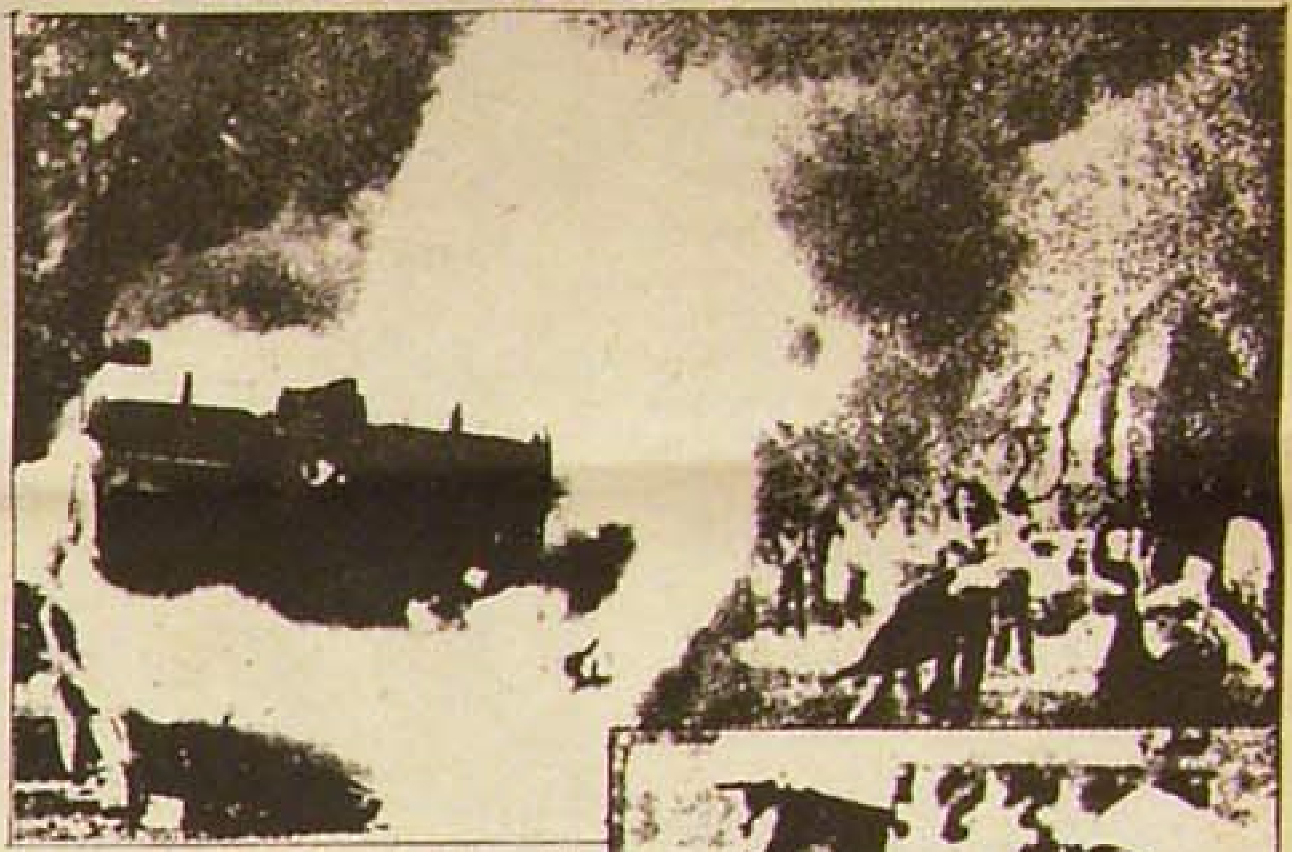
In court appearances June 29, city lawyers won a two-month delay in answering the charges.

Judge Frank McGarr also ruled that police records concerning the murders must be preserved. He refused, however, to give the attorneys for the Puerto Rican families control over the records or to place them under court supervision.

Thus the police were allowed to retain custody of much of the evidence that will be used against them in the suits.

The records include radio tapes, ballistics reports on the shootings and reports on the use of police weapons June 4.

The suits charge that after harassing people in Humboldt Park on Puerto Rico day, "a number of officers dressed in helmets and riot gear, and supported by mounted officers and helicopter units," mounted





Scenes from last month's Chicago police riot.

an "invasion" about 5:30 p.m.

They explain how Rafael Cruz, recovering from hepatitis and equipped with a cane, was shot in the back while trying to escape the police sweep. Julio Osorio was shot in the back of the neck at about the same time.

Police charge that Osorio had a gun, although the claim is unsubstantiated. In summation, the suits allege that the mayor and police were involved in an "official racial and political vendetta against an entire community of non-White people."

Peter Schmiedel, attorney for the familes of Cruz and Osorio, also charged that a June 14 statement on the killings by Rochford is a "reprehensible slander and a fraud."

Rochford blamed the violence on street gangs and community hostility to police, warning that "in future disturbances, the department will act more aggressively."

Camp Pendleton 14 Courts-Martial To Continue

(Camp Pendleton, Calif.) - The racist pretrial hearings of the Camp Pendleton 14 recently continued here with the denial by the Court of Military Appeals of a defense motion to disqualify the officer in charge of the court proceeding and stop the railroading of nine Black Marines.

The Court of Military Appeals denied a defense motion to disqualify the convening authority (the officer charged with supervising and reviewing court-martial proceedings). In doing so, they ended the stay they had previously granted in nine of the Pendleton cases, and paved the way for the remaining courts-martial to resume.



March and rally in support of Camp Pendleton 14.

The court gave no reason for its tenial of this motion which had challenged racism and official misconduct in the handling of the 14 Black Marines' courts-martial. By this action, the court demonstrated a flagrant disregard for the rights of the defendants, the serious racial situation at Pendleton, and the command's involvement in an attempt to cover up its complicity with the KKK.

The prosecution has indicated a desire to go to trial immediately. While no dates have been set for trial yet, it is expected that the first courts-martial will begin sometime in the next few weeks.

New Day

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

country for the better and brought Black folk from the miserable barge of slavery to where we stand today as our new day begins.

"There have been some modest proposals made to the Board which this body has tentatively approved.

"(1) We propose to establish a Department of Church Work so that we can strengthen and re-establish our historical links with the Black church. The Black church has historically been the staunchest ally and most vigorous supporter and strongest source of strength of the Black community. Moreover, I submit to you plans to reach the White churches in America.

"(2) We propose to establish a Department of Communications which will not be a public relations office, but a Department that will work with both the electronic and print media, monitoring and dialoguing and insisting that the press of America record faithfully the totality of Black life.

"We appreciate the great skills of our athletes, the ability of our singers and the performances of our Hollywood and TV stars. But we reject the notion that they are the only Blacks worthy of media coverage. After all, all of us cannot dribble the ball the fastest, hit a ball the hardest, hold the C above C note the longest or be a comedian better than anyone else.

"(3) We should insist that Black intellectuals, college professors, lawyers, doctors and average citizens receive coverage. The media should be told there are welfare mothers who live in an environment where there is too little for too many, who know more about inflation than some Harvard economists.

Make this known; we must be heard. Be advised, we will continue our fight — we will continue our struggle if necessary 'til hell freezes over and then skate across on the ice.

"(4) I propose to personally organize and run a membership campaign, with the aid of top national staff so that within the next 12 months in three major cities we will rewrite our booklet on membership. Our goal is one million members by 1980 and two million by 1985.

"(5) We plan to boldly ask the major businesses, corporations and foundations to support the NAACP, for after all in helping us, they help themselves.

"(6) We propose to convene a National Black Leadership Conference to prepare an agenda so that Black people — 25 million strong with an $88 billion Gross National Product — can plan to secure their full freedom and to do it in an organized way.



"We are tired of being treated as the 'Spook Who Sat By the Door,' the 'Invisible Man.' "

"(7) We will get your membership cards out on time.

"(8) We propose to establish coalitions, stronger coalitions with those who wish to move forward with us as we remove racial and sexual discriminatory practices.

"It has been rightly stated that if we cannot live together as brothers, we will all surely die together as fools. We cannot exist half first class and half second class in this day, even as it could not exist in Lincoln's day half slave and half free.

"Our dynamic chairperson, Margaret Bush Wilson, pointed out in her opening address, we cannot allow our ties with labor, business, political party or whatever to cause us to abandon our commitment to our historical goals.

"(9) We propose to have a strong new youth program and to emphasize and make clear to our youth that we welcome their participation and want their voices to be heard as we move forward.

"(10) We propose to expand the annual January meeting in New York City and invite branch presidents, state conferences leaders and committee chairpersons, etc., that we may address with particularity and specifity the various concerns effecting our organization and plan practically and programmatically methods to speed up attaining our goals.

"And now a special message for our friends in Washington:

"Although Blacks, including most members of the NAACP, overwhelmingly voted for President Jimmy Carter, and helped put a great Democratic majority in Congress, we want them to know that our support is not permanent. . .we cannot and will not be taken for granted. Our continued support has to be earned by acts and deeds, on our behalf, and not on style, words and promises.

"In the next weeks, we, of the NAACP, will be closely examining the policies, plans and programs of this new administration, as they relate to the interests and needs of Black Americans. We want to know where we are on the domestic agenda. We want to know what the priorities are for keeping the promises made during the Presidential campaign. We believe firmly in political accountability, and our support and votes will be guided by the extent of that administration's and Congress's accountability to us who helped put them in office. As the Lord giveth and taketh. . .So do Black voters!!

"I call upon myself first, then members, staff, board members — everyone of the state conferences, and regional organizations to roll up our sleeves and get to work or get the hell out of the way.

"The train is running toward freedom. We invite you to get on or off at your pleasure, but for God's sake don't stand on the track unless you want to be run down.

"We say to America tonight, we are tired now of having to fight for those things which others take for granted.

"We are tired of being told that we must wait.

"We are tired of people asking us what do we want. They should know we still do not have rights that other citizens claim.

"We are tired of celebrating partial victories and seeing them snatched away.

"We are tired of eating the crumbs off the democracy table.

"We are tired of celebrating victories over segregation which should have not even required us to fight.

"We are tired of being America's stepchildren.

"We are tired of being treated as the 'Spook Who Sat By the Door' and the 'Invisible Man.'

"We are tired of being tired, but our tiredness should not be considered as defeat or resignation or giving up, for in this 201st year of the independence of America, we are like the weary long distance runner before he gains his second wind. At a certain point in the race his exhausted heart is pounding, eyes glazed, flexing muscles strained. His nerve endings demand that he stop, his tired body tells him to give up the race and take his peace. But the sixth sense in his body convinces him that he can make it a little farther — just a little farther.

"I urge you tonight, don't stop. You will get your second wind and with it, you shall run on a bit further and not get tired. You shall walk and not grow weary; you shall run and not grow faint. We will go on to stand at the highest rung on the ladder of freedom.

"We are not saying to White folk come down — but in love, we are saying move over, we are on our way.

"We are singing an old tune but with new lyrics.

"I'm coming, I'm coming and my head ain't bending low — I'm walking hard, I'm talking loud, I'm America's New Black Joe.

"So, my brothers and sisters I am reminded of one of the speeches that Churchill made during the darkest days of World War II, when life hung in balance.

"Undaunted, Churchill rallied his nation against the invading Nazis. He went on radio one night and called on them to give their blood, sweat and toil and tears; he called on them for sacrifice. 'I call on you to fight on the beaches, in the cities and streets, from door-to-door and never to surrender.'

"I call on you NAACPers for more than human sacrifice and I am sure that some of you must be getting tired now, like those, English citizens.

"But, I would remind you, as Churchill reminded his battered and weary citizens in the dark days of the war. 'If not you, who? If not now, when?'

"Thank you." □

$80,000 RANSOM

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Huey entered at 9:16 a.m., making a brief "victory" sign with his fingers and smiling brightly as he glanced at the row of spectators where his family and friends were seated.

Then, after a brief huddle with his defense team — attorney Fred Hiestand and chief counsel Sheldon Otis — Huey entered a pair of "Not Guilty" pleas in a firm and strong voice.

Following that formality, Otis took center stage arguing Huey's request for release on his own recognizance in a clear and forceful manner.

"The complaints against Mr. Newton are just pieces of paper," Otis said, reminding the court that Huey, like all unconvicted defendants, is "presumed innocent" under law until proven guilty.

Gathering momentum, Otis presented his argument that "not withstanding" the fact that Huey did not appear in court in August, 1974 — because of threats on his life by both law enforcement officials and a $10,000 contract against him by heroin dealers — release on personal recognizance was still demanded.

"The entire system of the state requiring a person to post a money bail before trial is un-Constitutional," Otis explained, since it makes that person "forfeit benefits" which effectively negate the presumption of innocence. (See box, centerfold).

"The impediments are serious, a lack of opportunity to see witnesses. . .; difficulty entering the jail. . .attorney conversations are overheard by law enforcement officials."

The San Francisco-based attorney also mentioned that despite the fact that the county's O.R. program "passed the buck" by making no recommendations, a substantial portion of its report agreed with the conclusion that Huey P. Newton be released as he requested.

Otis then got to the "meat" of his presentation: The affidavits and direct testimony of Huey's friends and loved ones who would attest to both the BPP leader's deep commitment to the community and to their strong belief that he should be released on O.R.

(Signed affidavits were submitted for: Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party; Willie Brown, Jr., California assemblyman; Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General; Ms. Alexandra Close, managing editor of *Pacific News Service*; Dr. Arlan Cohn; U.S. Congressman Ronald Dellums; Ericka Huggins, director of the Oakland Community School; David Horowitz, former editor of *Ramparts* magazine; Jessica Mitford, noted author; Dr. William Henry Moore, professor at U.C. Santa Cruz; Melvin David Newton, Huey's brother; Rev. Frank Pinkard; Dr. Phillip Shapiro; Dr. Franz Schurmann, scholar on China and the Third World; Dr. Eiichi Tsuchida; Rev. Cecil Williams; Robert McAfee Brown, noted theologian; Mrs. Kenneth Tynan, British novelist; and James Renwick, member of the Canadian Parliament.)

Present in court to give their often moving statement in support of Huey's release on O.R. were (in order): John George, Alameda County Board of Supervisors; Marvin Colangalo, attorney; Donald Hopkins, district administrator for Congressman Dellums; Davey Napier, president of Pacific School of Religion, and his wife, Joanne White Napier; Mrs. Odelia Brown, Huey's Sunday School teacher and a close family friend for over 30 years; Fr. Edgar Haasl, an activist Catholic priest; and Rev. Cecil Williams, pastor of Glide Memorial Church in San Francisco.



HUEY P. NEWTON with (left to right) BPP chief administrative officer LARRY HENSON, chairperson ELAINE BROWN and his wife GWEN.

It was, as Otis clearly pointed out, an extremely impressive array of prestigious individuals who had all come forth voluntarily, putting their personal reputations on the line, to support Huey P. Newton.

As Otis said in court:

"Mr. Newton has returned with bow bent, his head held high. It takes courage, strong integrity, to return as he does. . .

"Mr. Newton has returned to stand up, not to let anyone down."

Over and over again, Otis, like the character witnesses, stressed Huey's commitment to the community, to the Party's "Serve the People" programs which he "spearheads."

"His spirit moves these programs. . .The existence of these programs represents the life of Huey P. Newton."

But to no avail. After listening to the overwhelmingly favorable testimony and carefully constructed legal arguments, Judge Arne summarily denied Huey's release on O.R., reducing bail in one of the cases from $25,000 to $5,000, while retaining the $75,000 bail figure in the other case.

A preliminary hearing was set for September 14, at 8:45 a.m.

At a press conference following the hearing, held in the packed, first floor lobby, Party chairperson Elaine Brown said the BPP would not use a bail bondsman to secure Huey's release but would "attempt to raise the full $80,000.

"Of course, we are asking people to donate, now," Elaine said. "It's ridiculous, however, because that's $80,000 we could be using for the thousands of bags of groceries that we give away, for the various Clinic programs we have, for our School.

"We will have to go about trying to raise this money in whatever ways we can and hope people send in money (see form, page 2), and see that Huey gets out.

"We don't think that it's necessary, however, that Huey stays here ad infinitum while the arguments go on so we are going to do everything we can to raise this $80,000 compromise ransom."☐

JUSTICE FOR HUEY!

Affidavits And Statements Support O.R. Release For Huey

Elaine Brown

That I am a resident of Oakland, California, and have been for the past seven years. I am now the Chairperson of the Black Panther Party, a lifetime member of the NAACP, member of the Executive Committee of the Alameda County Supervisor John George, a member of the Oakland Mayor's Transition Team, a member of the Executive Committee of Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, the Executive Director of the Educational Opportunities Corporation, a member of the Board of the Oakland Community Housing Corporation, and a member of the Board of the Oakland Council for Economic Development. I have attended Mills College, University of California at Los Angeles, Temple University in Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia-Conservatory of Music. I am currently under contract to Motown Records Incorporated as a performer and songwriter, having published many songs under Motown's JOBETE Publishing Company, which have appeared on several record albums.

I have been a member of the Black Panther Party since 1968 and have known Huey P.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Affidavits And Statements Support O.R. Release For Huey P. Newton

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Newton, the Founder and President of the Black Panther Party, personally, for seven years. I have worked with him for that entire period nearly every day with the exception of his recent three year period of forced exile. I am personally familiar with and knowledgeable of various death threats and attempts made upon his life which resulted in a decision to flee his home and the court's jurisdiction in 1974, though legal charges were pending against him.

As an individual who has worked in various community projects and programs in Oakland for the last seven years, as a leading member of the Black Panther Party, and a concerned citizen and resident, I am closely familiar with the positive impact Huey Newton has had and has upon this community. I know and believe that Huey Newton is not only a respected leader but an active participant in the daily life of the community and is therefore well-known and respected by many thousands, indeed nationally by millions: it was Huey P. Newton who personally suggested, encouraged and put together the Black Panther Free Breakfast for Children, ultimately resulting in federal legislation to provide a similar program to all school children in this country.

It was Huey Newton who personally encouraged and designed Oakland's SAFE program, a senior citizens' transportation and escort program designed to make travel to and from various places safe for older persons. This program now serves 30 to 40 seniors per day and is partially federally funded.

It was Huey Newton who designed, suggested and worked to put together the Oakland Community School, an accredited elementary school in Oakland, operated by the Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC), among whose Board members are: Mr. William Coblentz and Judge Lionel Wilson. Further, this School receives funding and support from many outstanding sources and individuals, including National Breakfast and Lunch Program funding; state of California Child Care Program funding from the Clorox Company; and the praise of such educators as Dr. Merle Borrowman, Dean of the School of Education at U.C. Berkeley; Dr.



BPP leader and chief theoretician HUEY P. NEWTON and chairperson ELAINE BROWN.

William Whiteneck, Assistant to the State Superintendent of Schools and Dr. Ruth Love, Superintendent of the Oakland Public Schools. This School unequivocally exists at such a high standard because of Huey Newton's work.

I know for a fact that a teen crime prevention program operated by the EOC Service Corporation, a subsidiary of the EOC, came about as a result of an idea and as a result of the direct leadership of Huey P. Newton, which program is now partially funded by California Commission on Criminal Justice Resources. It was due to the work and initiation of Huey Newton that the People's Free Clinic (3236 Adeline, Berkeley) exists. Further, the idea of and the carrying out of the idea of free and preventive medical care as performed in various medical clinics and programs operated by the Black Panther Party and its various affiliates across the country are a result of the work and direct input of Huey Newton.

The People's Free Clinic referred to serves thousands of children, men and women and seniors working in close coordination with the Grey Panthers organization in its geriatric clinic and the Oakland Children's Hospital in its pediatric clinic. This clinic also administers a federal program for mothers and infants serving nearly 300 persons under the Women, Infant and Children's Program.

The Black Panther Party's Free Food Program, which provides on the average 1,000 bags of groceries per month free to the poor of Oakland, alone, came about only because of Huey P. Newton.

Though I could enumerate various others of some 48 programs the Black Panther Party operates currently as a direct result of the leadership of Huey Newton I will only add that many thousands of Oaklanders and millions across the country have benefited from the work and leadership of Huey Newton.

I therefore submit that Huey P. Newton is tied into the carrying out of the responsibilities to literally millions of people, to develop and maintain programs which serve people's basic needs. I submit that for this reason alone I know that Huey P. Newton's commitment to people is greater than any amount of money; and, that his commitment to his community to return to Oakland, as he has, and stand trial is the most solid of all commitments he could make and can certainly not be made more substantial by dollars, not even $100,000.00. Huey P. Newton should therefore without question be released on his own recognizance.

FRIEND AND CONFIDANTE

I can only add that as a friend and confidante a teacher and brother to me for these past seven years, Huey Newton has never misrepresented himself to me or to the community to which he has dedicated and given over his very life.

By the very fact that he has returned from exile and logically had no other reason to do so other than to stand trial, by the fact that he has made a solemn commitment to his community and friends, by the fact that he has personally convinced me as to his awareness of the discrediting effect another flight would have upon himself and our Party to the community we serve, and by my personal knowledge of the weight of his word, there is no logical reason to impose a $100,000.00 bail upon him. He should therefore be released on his own word, his own recognizance.

Willie L. Brown, Jr.

I have known Huey P. Newton for more than 12 years, I know of his work in the community, and I know him to be an important figure in the

I am a lawyer having been licensed for 19 years in the highest courts of the state of California and the federal courts, and have been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. I am a member of the California State Legislature and have been for the past 14 years.



HUEY P. NEWTON greets supporters upon his arrival in Bay Area after an absence of nearly three years.

life and times of Black folk in the San Francisco Bay Area. I am familiar with his public and his private history and know several members of his immediate family and most of his friends. I believe that his voluntary return from Cuba to face charges potentially more serious than those that prompted his initial flight plus his public statements as to his willingness to stand trial leads me to believe that he is a fit and proper subject for release on his own recognizance. Mr. Newton has a reputation in the community of being a person whose word can be trusted; I believe him when he says that he intends to stand trial in this Court on the charges he is now facing.

Ramsey Clark

I am a lawyer licensed to practice before the highest courts of the state of New York, the District of Columbia, the state of Texas and the Supreme Court of the United States. I served as Attorney General of the United States during the Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson. As the Deputy Attorney General of the United States I was responsible for the legislative program of the U.S. Department of Justice and the principal government witness to testify in support of the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1966, the first legislative reform of the Judicial Act of 1789 directed to bail. I have written, lectured, taught courses at Howard University Law School and Brooklyn Law School, testified before legislative bodies and practiced law in numerous jurisdictions with specific reference to the issues of pretrial release, preventive detention, admission to bail and the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I have met Huey P. Newton and talked with him at length. I know many of his friends, supporters and associates well. I have read his writings including *To Die for the People* and *Revolutionary Suicide*. I have followed his career for ten years.

I believe Huey P. Newton should be released on his personal recognizance pending the trial of charges against him. He returned to the jurisdiction of the court of his own volition. To set $100,000 bail under such circumstances will discourage others from returning under similar circumstances. Sound public policy, the laws of the state of California and the Eighth

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MOTION DRAFTED BY CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL SHELDON OTIS

"Huey Newton Inspires Community Programs"

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF RELEASE ON PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE

A. INTRODUCTION

"The law favors the release of defendants pending determination of guilt or innocence. Deprivation of liberty pending trial is harsh and oppressive in that it subjects persons whose guilt has not yet been judicially established to economic and psychological hardship, interferes with their ability to defend themselves and, in many cases, deprives their families of support. Moreover, the maintenance of jailed defendants and their families represents major public expense."
American Bar Association Standards Relating to Pretrial Release, 1968.

Huey P. Newton asks this Court to be released upon his own recognizance during the pendency of the above captioned cases. He does so in full recognition of the seriousness of the charges involved; and he does so fully aware that the records of this Court disclose that he did not appear when required to do so in 1974.

The request for personal release here is made because: 1) requiring money bail is invalid and un-Constitutional as will be more fully discussed in the following pages; and 2) simply put, there is no risk that he will not appear when required to do so inasmuch as he has consciously and deliberately voluntarily returned to meet the charges against him, although he was under no physical compulsion to do so.

Regardless of whether or not this Court finds the money bail sytem to be Constitutional, there will be presented an abundance of evidence by way of affidavits and testimony supporting his request for release without imposition of money bail.

Some of the persons whose testimony will urge this Court to release Mr. Newton on his own recognizance include but are not limited to the following: Elaine Brown; Willie L. Brown, Jr.,; Ramsey Clark; Alexandra Close; Dr. Arlan Cohn; David Horowitz; Jessica Mitford; Dr. William Henry Moore; Melvin David Newton; Dr. Phillip Shapiro; Franz H. Schurmann; Eiichi Tsuchida; Rev. A. Cecil Williams; Congressman Ronald V. Dellums; Ericka Huggins; David McAfee Brown; Dr. Ruth Love; Odelia Brown; Father Edgar Haasl; Donald R. Hopkins; Paul Cobb; John George; Joy Napier; and Marvin Calangelo.

There are two essential aspects of the testimony from these persons. One is that each of them is a responsible and respected member of the community. Each has a reputation which despite any personal interest he or she may have in the release of Mr. Newton, does not allow for making such a serious and important recommendation to this Court lightly.

The second and even more compelling aspect of the testimony relates to the nature of the man [Huey P. Newton] and the resolute commitment he has made to appear when required by the Court to do so. A common thread throughout the testimonials on behalf of Mr. Newton is that he has been and he is the source and inspiration of many programs dedicated to serving his community. These programs are important factors in the survival of the people of the community he loves and cherishes. He has returned to this community and he has in public and in private committed himself to honor the orders of the Court requiring his appearances. Such commitments mean more to him and should mean more to this Court than any amount of money to insure his presence.

A supervised release upon O.R. is the least restrictive means available to the Court, and there is no reason to believe that it will not accomplish the sole function that any bail serves in a criminal matter.

CONDITIONING PRETRIAL RELEASE UPON THE PAYMENT OF MONEY BAIL IS A PERVERSION OF THE RIGHT TO BAIL.

The right to bail, like other provisions of the Bill of Rights, has been revered as an instrument of freedom. Its sole purpose is to permit release by providing reasonable assurance that the accused will appear (bail only to insure defendant's presence, not to punish the defendant or protect society). Confinement of accused persons is not the purpose of bail. On the contrary, the spirit of the procedure is to enable them to stay out of jail unless a trial has found them guilty. As stated in *Stack v. Boyle, supra*:

"This traditional right to freedom before conviction permits the unhampered preparation of a defense, and serves to prevent the infliction of punishment prior to conviction. Unless this right to bail before trial is preserved, the presumption of innocence, secured only after centuries of struggle, would lose its meaning.

"The right to release before trial is conditioned upon the accused's giving adequate assurance that he will stand trial and submit to sentence if found guilty. Like the ancient practice of securing the oaths of responsible persons to stand as sureties for the accused, the modern practice of requiring a bail bond or the deposit of a sum of money subject to forfeiture serves as additional assurance of the presence of an accused."

As bail has evolved, however, from "securing the oaths of responsible persons" to the impersonal business it is today, it differs little from a means test: regardless of needs or circumstances, the affluent go free and the less affluent remain in jail.

A high proportion of arrestees with the theoretical "right" to bail are unable to exercise it and therefore must remain in jail because our statutes provide no other right to release, making it thus routine for accused persons to be punished first and tried later.

Under these circumstances the presumption of innocence, as well as the Constitutional right to bail, does indeed "lose its meaning." The bail clauses of the Constitution must be construed in light of their fundamental liberating purpose, so as to eradicate financial means as the determinant of release, and to substitute therefore "the oaths of responsible persons" in modern form.

THE MONEY BAIL SYSTEM DISCRIMINATES BETWEEN THE AFFLUENT AND THE INDIGENT WITH RESPECT TO PERSONAL LIBERTY AND AND THUS DENIES EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS

It is now fully established, in a long line of Supreme Court decisions, that a citizen accused of crime is not to be denied significant protections solely because he is indigent. If he cannot pay legal fees and expenses for his defense, then the state must furnish him what he needs. If he cannot pay a fine, he must not be ordered to work it out by staying in jail when the more affluent accused, under the same circumstances, would go free. Such disadvantages caused by differences in wealth are regarded as invidiously discriminatory and thus are prohibited as a denial of equal protection of the laws.

The conditioning of pretrial release upon the posting of money bail violates equal protection for two independent reasons:

1) It uses the "suspect classification" of wealth to discriminate between different groups, and,

(2) The pretrial detention that results impairs two fundamental rights: personal liberty and the right to a fair criminal procedure. . . .

This is not to say that all accused persons must be freed prior to their trials, without any restriction at all. The teaching of these cases, however, is that the criterion of financial means alone, in an area where fundamental liberty is at stake, is an invidious [evil] discrimination which cannot be reconciled with the Equal Protection Clause.

CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons Huey P. Newton asks that he be released upon his own recognizance during the pendency of these cases.

Affidavits And Statements Support O.R. Release For Huey

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Amendment to the U.S. Constitution all direct his release on his own signature. To hold him in jail before trial under the circumstances violates the purpose of the Eighth Amendment ment. . .

Huey P. Newton has voluntarily subjected himself to the jurisdiction of the court. I believe he will appear for trial and remain throughout. I believe he should be released on his personal recognizance.

Ronald V. Dellums

Given Mr. Newton's commitment to people and to the community, and based on my knowledge of Mr. Newton's character, it is clear to me that he would not have returned from Cuba unless he intended to make all court appearances. In my opinion, therefore, he is a good bail risk. I have spoken with Mr. Newton and I feel assured that he would keep his commitment.

I appreciate the court's consideration of this statement for purposes of determining the question of bail.

Ericka Huggins

I attended school at Cheyney State Teachers College and Lincoln University in Pennsylvania where I earned my degree in special education. I have lived in Oakland since 1971 and have been the director of the Oakland Community School since 1973. I am also a member of the Alameda County Board of Education; the Alameda County Association for the Mentally Retarded; the Child Advocacy Center; the California School Board Association; and the California Teachers Association.

I met Huey P. Newton in 1970 and found him to be a very calm, gentle, sensitive and powerful human being. I have always had complete faith in Huey; whenever he says or does something it is always with a great deal of forethought and energy. It is because of Huey P. Newton that the Oakland Community School exists. He has always been a man of his word and is highly respected by the Black community.

The programs Huey began have continued under the guidance and leadership of Elaine Brown, but the impetus and spirit has been the leadership and direction furnished by Huey P. Newton. If he were to abandon the promise he now makes to the court and to the community those programs which are the embodiment of his own life would be destroyed. His return is intended as a serious and sincere demonstration that he is committed to see the cases against him brought to conclusion regardless of the ultimate consequences to him.

I know him well enough to swear that he can deal with any injustice caused by court decisions against him. But he can not now deal or accept any breach of faith he is now establishing with the court and his community.

Jessica Mitford

I live at 611 Regent Street, Oakland, California. I have lived in Oakland since 1947.

I am a writer and author. Among the books and articles published are: *Daughters and Rebels; The American Way of Death; The Trial of Dr. Spock; Kind and Usual Punishment (The Prison Business).*

At the present time, I am completing a book to be entitled *A Fine Old Conflict*. My articles have appeared in a wide variety of magazines, including the *Nation, New York Review of Books, McCalls* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

I have appeared as a witness before the United States Senate on the subject of public health and the subjection of prisoners to drug experiments. I gave similar testimony before a California legislative committee.

I have always had a special interest in our judicial system and the administration of justice. In addition, I have had a special concern in the area of civil rights. I was secretary to the East Bay Civil Rights Congress, which was an organization devoted to the protection of rights of Black persons, among other objectives.

I have admired the idea of the Black Panther Party since its origin. I felt such an organization was badly needed in Oakland, based upon my experiences and observations in Oakland during the 1950's and 1960's.

I have admired the leadership of Huey P. Newton for many years. I have spoken with him, and, although we were not close, I followed his career with special attention.

Of course, I am aware of the serious criminal charges against Mr. Newton, and I am aware that he left California while some of these charges were pending in 1974.

I am persuaded and convinced that by returning voluntarily from Cuba, Mr. Newton's commitment to appear at all court appearances is genuine and sincere. It is my firm belief that he will abide by his agreement to so appear. I have had occasion to look into and observe the money bail system of our judicial process.

In my opinion, money bail should not be required as a condition of pretrial release for Mr. Newton. I strongly recommend that he be released upon his own recognizance.

Melvin David Newton

I live at 555 58th Street, Oakland, California, and I have lived in Oakland since 1945. I am one of six brothers and sisters of Huey P. Newton. Because of the closeness of our ages and the close family ties we had as we were growing up Huey and I were probably the closest of our other brothers and sisters. As we grew up we spent a great deal of time together talking and learning about life and ourselves. Obviously I love Huey as a brother, but I have come to know him well and what I have to say goes beyond our blood relationship. It goes to the heart of my deep belief that Huey's commitment to face the serious charges against him is real.

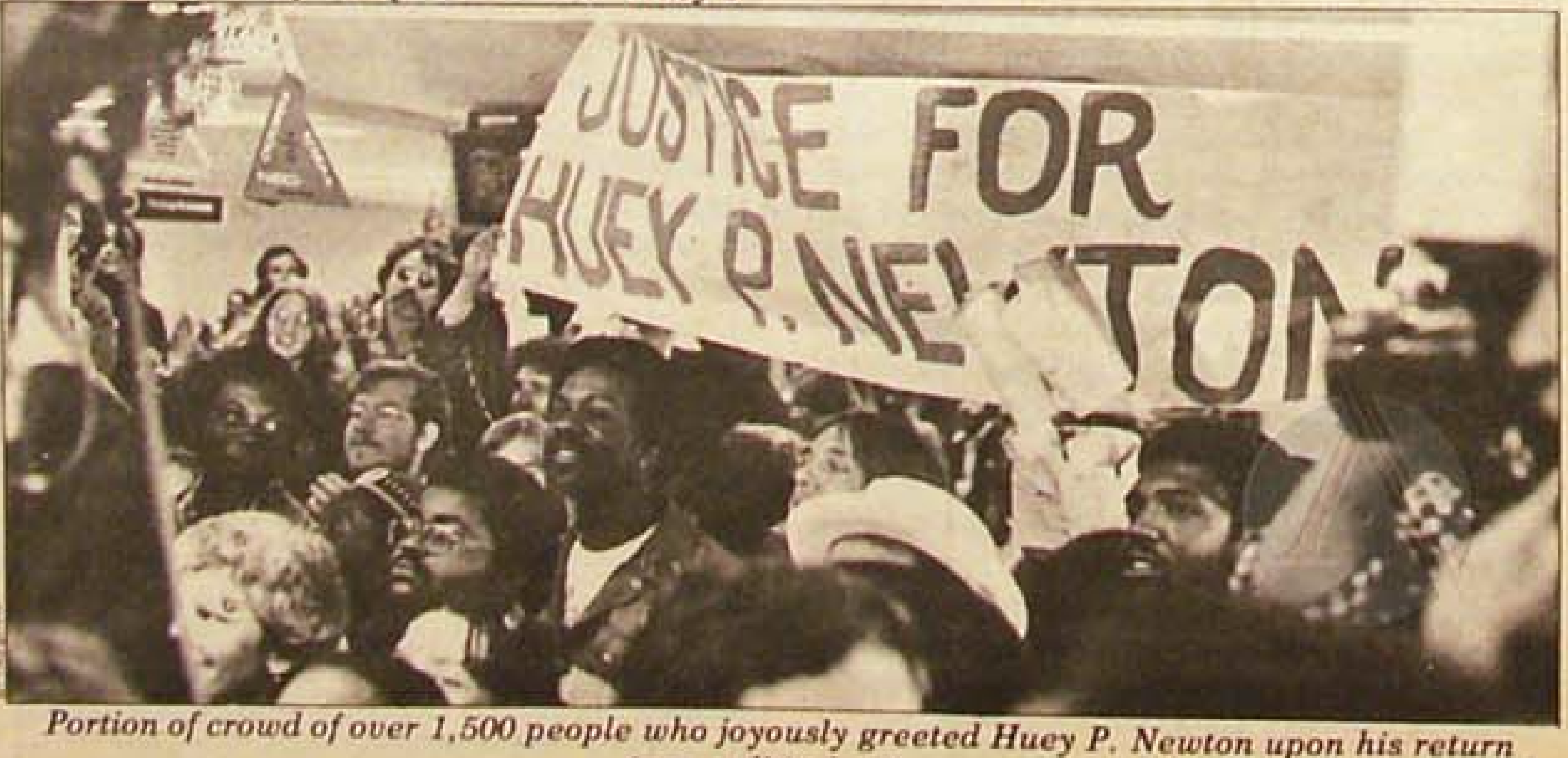
I am now chairman of the Liberal Arts Division of Merritt College. I have held that position since 1974. I received a Bachelor of Arts from San Jose State College and I received a Master of Arts degree in social welfare from the University of California at Berkeley. Since 1962 I have worked also as a social worker and social work supervisor in the counties of San Mateo and Alameda.

I have spoken with Huey P. Newton during his absence from California and I have spoken with him since his return during the last two weeks. I believe that he can be released on his own recognizance without any fear that he will not return to court when required to do so. His entire life is based upon his commitment to serve the community of Oakland, and the Black community in particular. As he was growing up he always had a special interest and devotion to the problems of the minorities and underprivileged persons. He was influential in giving impetus to the development of what is now an educational program that is now an integral and institutionalized part of the Peralta community college system, as well as other educational institutions throughout the United States. His commitment to the Survival Programs of the Black Panther Party is what really gives meaning to his life. In our recent conversations he stressed his interest and pride in the development of the Oakland Community School and the progress made by its students. He committed himself to the further growth and development of the school and asked me to work with him to help him.

His return now, notwithstanding past threats upon his life and notwithstanding the cloud of prison hanging over his head, and his attitude as expressed to me in our conversations leave no doubt in my mind that he will make any court commitments required.

I do not know precisely his personal financial condition. But I know that he is not a person of means and that our family has always been working people who through the years have struggled financially to survive. ☐

JUSTICE FOR HUEY



Portion of crowd of over 1,500 people who joyously greeted Huey P. Newton upon his return from political exile.



FIDEL CASTRO

Castro Calls For Prisoner "Exchange" With U.S.

(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) - Addressing himself to the subject of resuming diplomatic relations with the United States, Cuban Premier Fidel Castro last week declared that he was prepared to consider a prisoner exchange under which he would release American "counterrevolutionaries" held in Cuba in return for the release of Blacks in the U.S. "forced into delinquency by unemployment, hunger and lack of schools."

The leader of revolutionary Cuba also reaffirmed his country's solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola in proclaiming that he will never agree to withdraw Cuban troops from the former Portuguese colony as a condition for the United States' lifting its blockade of Cuba or resuming diplomatic relations with Havana.

Castro was quoted in the Brazilian weekly *Veja*, in an interview which ran for eight pages, as having said that Cuba's solidarity with Angola and other African countries was not negotiable and he rejected the idea of a partial suspension of the American blockade against Cuba.

He also commented that, "with all respect to the English people," Andrew Young, the chief United States representative at the United Nations, had been right when he said that England was the mother of racism.

The Cuban President denied that his country had any troops or military instructors "as such" in Ethiopia. "We only have diplomatic personnel there," he said.

"I can assure you that our diplomats are politically very well prepared, if the Ethiopian government asks us, we have the possibilities and freedom to send troops there."□

CHARGE AMERICAN MISCONDUCT, WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS AT ISSUE

NORTH KOREA RETURNS BODIES OF SLAIN U.S. HELICOPTER CREW

(Panmunjom, Korea) - With the possibility of a U.S. troop withdrawal hanging in the balance, North Korea last Saturday returned the bodies of three American helicopter crewmen shot down when their craft strayed over the Demilitarized Zone.

Minutes after the three plain wooden coffins were handed over, North Korean authorities also released the sole American survivor of the incident, Chief Warrent Officer Glenn Schwanke. Schwanke, pale, weary, with scratches on his face and neck and a slight swelling across his forehead, limped under his own power across the demarcation line.

Both North Korean and American military authorities admit the U.S. helicopter infiltrated and intruded upon North Korean air space.

According to an official North Korean broadcast monitored in Tokyo, Schwanke made a public apology in the city of Kaesong about five hours before his release.

The broadcast said Schwanke promised not to intrude into North Korean territory again, telling reporters he had received medical aid and was generally well-treated during his captivity.

Schwanke was quoted as saying the other three Americans would be alive if they had not tried to escape North Korean troops.

Based on fragmentary and sometimes conflicting accounts from Carter administration officials and earlier North Korean broadcasts, the incident can be pieced together in the following manner:

The ill-fated CH-47 Chinook took off Thursday morning (Korean time) from Pyongtaek, a city about 45 miles south of Seoul on South Korea's west coast. Its destination was Pangnung in eastern Korea, about two kilometers south of the Demilitarized Zone.

For reasons as yet unexplained, the craft never made it to Pangnung. Instead, near the eastern end of the DMZ, the Chinook veered north and headed toward North Korean territory.

After penetrating approximately six miles inside North Korean territory, the helicopter was forced to land by "warning fire" from anti-aircraft gunners.

DEFIANCE

Then, in defiance of North Korean signals to stay, the helicopter tried to flee, and North Korean gunners were "compelled" to fire again.

"Two crewmen of the United States forces fell and died while attempting to escape when the helicopter was crashing," the North Korean press agency reported.

"Another one staying with the aircraft died from the shock [of the crash], and the other one survived but was wounded."

North Korea's chief negotiator, Major General Han Ju Kyong, said that regardless of whether the intrusion was intentional or not, "This unfortunate incident was caused completely by misconduct of your side's military personnel." Han's statement was never disputed by American officials.

The incident brought immediate worldwide attention to this embattled, divided peninsula republic, where the U.S. suffered more than 150,000 casualties in a 1950-53 "police action."

(Receipts for the bodies and Schwanke's release acknowledged transfer from "the People's Army of Korea and the Chinamen Volunteers Army," the main combattants against the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24







U.S. servicemen carry the bodies of dead helicopter crewmen (left) who died after violating North Korean airspace. A CH-47 Chinook (center) was shot down six miles inside North Korean territory (see map).



SELBY MWLANGA, treasurer of SASM, was an active participant and organizer of the famed 1976 Soweto rebellion.



S.A.S.M. TREASURER SELBY MWLANGA

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT LEADER ON SOWETO REBELLION

Below, THE BLACK PANTHER presents excerpts from a speech and an exclusive interview with Selby Mwlanga, treasurer of the South African Student Movement (SASM), which was instrumental in organizing the initial Soweto uprising of June 16, 1976.

After the White, apartheid regime placed a $500 "shoot to kill" reward on Selby's life, the courageous, articulate, 21-year old Black student leader was forced to flee his country. He now lives in exile in London.

Selby was in the Bay Area last week under the sponsorship of Campuses United Against Apartheid [CUAA], which held a demonstration on Friday, July 15, at the University of California (U.C.) extension in San Francisco where the Board of Regents were meeting. The U.C. Regents callously refused to listen to student demands that U.C. withdraw its investments from South Africa. (See article, page 7.)

On July 17, Selby was the featured speaker at the Oakland Community Learning Center Sunday Forum where he gave an inspiring and highly educational talk on the Soweto rebellion.

The following excerpts from Selby's interview with THE BLACK PANTHER and his remarks at the Community Forum provide an excellent analysis of the leadership role that the Black youth of South Africa have taken in liberating their country from the brutal oppression of the apartheid system.

"SASM was formed in 1972 and at that time I was a member. I have been participating in student politics from the time SASM was formed.

"SASM is an 'illegal' organization so last year, after the Soweto demonstrations, we decided to save the banner of SASM and introduced the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC). We knew that if we continued as SASM, we would be banned.

"I helped to organize the demonstrations last year which shook the whole of South Africa. Last year, when the government introduced Afrikaans in our secondary schools — Afrikaans is a White tribal, racist language—we decided to plan a demonstration against its usage.

"Myself and other comrades went around Soweto organizing all the students to participate in the demonstrations.

"On the first day, June 16, we organized 45,000 students who were on the streets with their placards and posters with slogans denouncing the racist, fascist regime of John Vorster.

"We went through Soweto singing and chanting freedom songs, waving our placards, and shouting "Power" all the way — until we were confronted by the police.

"They killed about 400 defenseless students. Several others were crippled on that first day.

"The students were not just opposed to Bantu education and the Afrikaans language requirement but were opposed to the whole apartheid system. We decided to spread the protest to 'townships' all over South Africa. We had two representatives at each school. We did not want the protest just to happen in Soweto but all over South Africa.

"During the demonstration, the police were armed but we were not. We decided to destroy everything in Soweto that belonged to the government. On the first day, we attacked all the government buildings because to us they were just symbols of

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Demonstration against the use of the hated Afrikaans language sparked last summer's Soweto rebellion.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Rhodesia

The White minority government of Rhodesia announced last week that it had executed an official of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) for promoting guerrilla warfare against the state. The "Justice Ministry" said that Robert Bhebe, a ZAPU provincial secretary, was hung on July 11 after losing an appeal last month.

Tanzania

Joyous parades and dances highlighted the July 7 celebration of Peasants' Day throughout Tanzania. In all regions of the country peasants and workers "pledged to work hard to uplift the economy of the country," the Tanzania *Daily News* reported. Previously, Peasants' Day was celebrated on August 8, the day, until last year, that was commemorated as the anniversary of the founding of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), the country's ruling political party.

Cape Verde

In a move against neocolonialism, the Cape Verde government recently launched its own national currency, the Cape Verde escudo, to replace the currency issued by the country's former Portuguese colonial regime. Cape Verde Prime Minister Pedro Pires announced the establishment of the new currency on July 5, the second anniversary of national independence.

Algeria

Over 1,200 youth from throughout Algeria participated in numerous parades held in the Algerian capital of Algiers to celebrate the country's 15th anniversary of independence from French rule on July 5. In Oran and other provinces, military and local civilian leaders paid tribute to those Algerians who died in the national liberation struggle.



Mozambican soldiers inspecting captured Rhodesian equipment.

AIRLINE TICKET FORGERY

FRELIMO Squashes Attempt To Sabotage Mozambican Currency

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) - The Mozambican government recently created a national travel agency and closed the country's airports to international traffic following the discovery of an attempt to sabotage Mozambican currency through the issuing of forged airline tickets.

An emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers invalidated all tickets for international air travel of the Mozambican airline, Deta, following a discovery that large quantities of foreign exchange were being smuggled out of the country through the illegal and forged tickets.

VAST OPERATION

In a supplement to the *Boletim Da Republica (Government Gazette)*, FRELIMO exposed "the existence of a vast organized operation from foreign countries aimed at provoking the leakage of foreign exchange through the manipulation of international air tickets."

The highly organized plot engineered against the revolutionary FRELIMO government and the people of Mozambique extended to foreign countries, where illegal Deta tickets appeared and were circulated. The tickets were paid for in the foreign countries and later credited to Deta which, based on established policy, had to pay in foreign exchange.

The Agencia Nacional De Viagens, Empressa Estatal created by FRELIMO is now the sole issuer of international air tickets. Persons desiring to travel overseas must now reserve their seats six to 10 days before the intended departure date.

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MOZAMBIQUE'S REVOLUTION ADVANCES

The following is Part 2 of an in-depth look at the revolutionary People's Republic of Mozambique written by Guardian *correspondent Carol Collins, a member of the Chicago Committee for African Liberation.*

PART 2

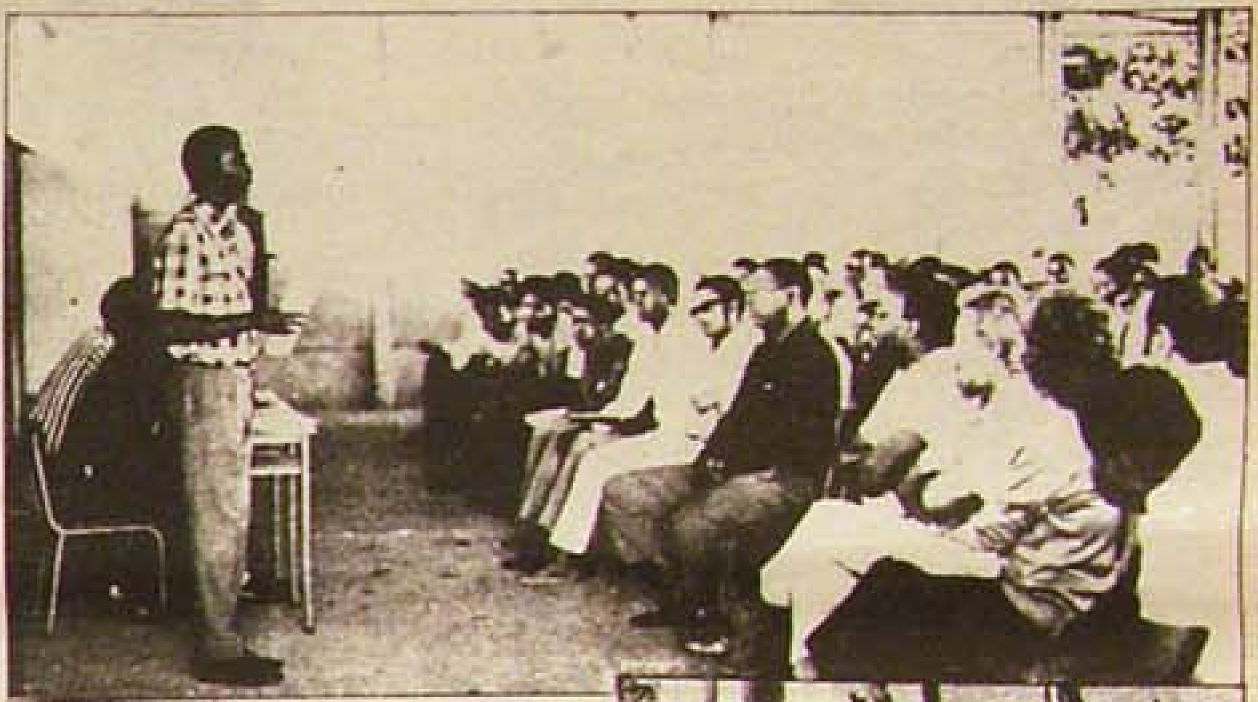
The Mozambique revolution

Having achieved and strengthened its independence, it is now taking those steps necessary to build socialism.

First, it is building an economy punished by centuries of Portuguese colonialism. It is providing the education, health care and housing previously denied the people. But it is also instilling in the people a political consciousness of what socialism means, of how the people are to be involved in this process.

At its Third Congress this February, FRELIMO set as a key task the transformation of the relations of production. In particular, it will concentrate on the organization and political awareness of the small but strategic Mozambican working class.

In order to further the process, FRELIMO has set up administrative and political organs in virtually all the factories in the country. In visiting different factories and talking with the workers, I was able to understand on a day-to-day, personal level, what such an undertaking means:



Dynamization group meeting above in Mozambican factory. Designed to mobilize the masses, the group organizes people to support and advance the Mozambican revolution.

The first of the organs is the *grupos dynamizadores* (dynamizing groups, or G.D.s). First set up in 1974-75 by the Provisional Government, the G.D.s were designed to mobilize the masses to support and move forward the Mozambican revolution. These groups, which have been set up in communal villages, city neighborhoods and factories, form the political base of the Marxist-Leninist party being formed in Mozambique.



Commisaos Administrativos (Administrative Commissions, or A.C.s) were set up to manage factories after the management fled to Portugal when FRELIMO came to power. Before departing Mozambique, these managers

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ENGLISH-SPEAKING WHITES FLEE SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Moderate Leaders Reject Proposed Governing System

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Moderate Black leaders in Soweto "township" have rejected a new form of local government that would have created Black councils with limited powers — causing a major setback for the White majority government.

Meanwhile, English-speaking Whites in South Africa are abandoning the country in record numbers, with emigration more than doubled since the initial Soweto uprising of June, 1976.

In a blow to the apartheid regime's "separate development" policy, Chief Minister Lucas Mangope of the Bophutatswana "homeland" has rejected the government's terms for the "homeland" to become "independent" on December 6.



Scene from recent anti-apartheid demonstration by Soweto students.

Mangope, reports the *New York Times*, has accused the South African government of attempting to maintain domination of Bophutatswana.

Under the local government system proposed by the South African Parliament, community councils exercising local powers assigned to them by the government would be established. The councils would be elected on an ethnic basis and would have the authority to raise and spend money, but their decisions would still be subject to government review.

The opposition to the proposed system expressed by the moderate Black leaders of Soweto — who have often been denounced by progressive South African Blacks, such as the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), for cooperating with the White minority regime — was unprecedented.

"The reaction to the statute among Blacks was almost uni-

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Number Of Poor Rapidly Rising In U.S.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
1974 and 1975 show that inflation and unemployment have contributed to the financial hardships of many Americans.

To reflect consumer price increases, the definition of poverty was raised about nine per cent, meaning that inflation required more money to buy even the basic necessities. But during the same period, per capita income increased only 7.5 per cent.

The number of officially impoverished Americans rose 2,507,000 in 1975 from 23,370,000 in 1974.

The government's definition of the poverty line is the minimum amount a family needs to buy the basic necessities. For example, the poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,500 in 1975, compared to the 1974 cutoff point of $5,038, figures show.

The number of persons below the poverty level also increased because the average annual unemployment rate rose from 5.6 per cent in 1974 to 8.3 per cent in 1975, and the number of persons who exhausted their unemployment benefits increased from two million in 1974 to 4.3 million in 1975, statistics show.

Meanwhile, a massive university study which has followed 5,000 American families for a decade has concluded that poverty is more widespread than Census Bureau and other government figures have indicated.

"Many of the prescriptions for poverty do not distinguish between long- and short-term poverty; many people need different kinds of programs", said James M. Morgan, the project leader. He added that the study suggested that welfare and other programs meant to alleviate "persistent poverty" were grossly inadequate.

The study included these two findings:

•There is "virtually no evidence" that such personal attitudes as self-confidence, ambition and motivation have much to do with economic improvement;

•The "persistently poor" are most likely to live in households headed by a person who is Black, female, disabled, over 65 years old.□



Black children play on railroad track in poor rural community.

World Scope

Saharan Republic

The Polisario Front, which is leading the armed struggle for the independence of the Saharan Republic, announced that its guerrilla forces attacked the Mauritanian mining center of Zouerate last week, killing 46 imperialist troops. The announcement said an additional 120 soldiers had been wounded and a plane had been destroyed.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

A screening committee approved the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's application for membership in the United Nations last week, clearing the way for a Security Council vote and certain approval. Vietnam's entry into the U.N. was assured because the U.S., which cast the lone veto blocking that country's membership application last year, has announced it no longer opposes the move.

England

The powerful Westminister Roman Catholic diocese announced today it is selling $27,000 worth of stock in Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd., a British company which refuses to stop using African migrant labor or to allow the organization of African labor unions. The bishops feel they must withdraw ". . .in order to dissociate the diocese from any indirect support for apartheid or racial injustice," reports a statement released by the diocese, which represents 500,000 British Catholics.

United States

Despite President Carter's so-called offensive against international human rights violations, the Carter administration recently defended the continued sale of advanced weapons to dictatorships with records of human rights violations. Conceding that most nations "engage to some degree in repressive practices," the administrationsaid in a report to Congress that, "Disassociation, however, does not necessarily promote human rights, and a number of countries with deplorable records of human rights observance are also countries where we have important security and foreign policy interests."



Black Hawk

Black Hawk what secret treasure
do you hold?
A tiny hole for a squirrel to hide,
arrow heads and buffalo bones
Bleached White, by life giving
sun?
A rock of flint to light my fire,
Yellow, red and blue medicine
to paint a Warrior's face?
Tiny pieces of yesterday or
the promise of tomorrow
red clay to make our pots
and Black Earth to grow our corn
reflect the sun to give me life
Sand rock to hold my Bones?
Jagged rock reaching to the sky
to hide an Eagle's nest or
kill a buffalo?
Timber for the deer and bear
Sagebrush for the coyote
Maybe even, if I look real good
Mica for the Buckskin,
Why? Would anyone want
to destroy the Beauty that you
hold
for the smelly coal you sit upon
Call the wind, fire and rain
beg them to help.
Leave you the way you are
for my children's children
To know and remember.
All our yesterdays and all the
tomorrows
are found in the hills like you,
not on concrete, Bars or gold
that try their damndest
to destroy, what beings gave us
years ago.



The progressive SAN FRANCISCO MIME TROUPE giving one of their very memorable performances.

GROUP RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR WITH HONORS

S.F. MIME TROUPE REFUSED FUNDING

(San Francisco, Calif.) - While the San Francisco Mime Troupe's home town refuses to give them a dime, the city of La Rochelle, France, recently supported the Troupe while they produced a new play.

The Troupe — San Francisco's oldest theatre company — was brought to La Rochelle by the French Ministry of Culture to write and rehearse a new play as part of a two-week demonstration of the Troupe's rare collective techniques for the benefit of theatre companies from all over the world gathered in La Rochelle for the International Festival of Contemporary Art, June 14 to July 1.

The new show is inspired by San Francisco's International Hotel struggle, in which a foreign corporation is trying to evict poor and elderly tenants to clear the way for a new development.

In San Francisco, the recently retired Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Thomas J. Mellon, has refused for years to give the Troupe a dime from the $3.3 million dollar Publicity and Advertising Fund (P&A). The fund is used to keep alive San Francisco's international reputation as an art and cultural attraction, to keep tourists coming.

This year, Mellon returned the $1.5 million surplus from the P&A Hotel Tax to the general fund rather than support the City's oldest theatre company. Why?, asks the Mime Troupe's press release, rhetorically.

Simple. The Mime Troupe is famous for biting City Hall's hand in the political comedies they have performed free in the parks since 1961, for supporting striking workers' picket-lines with the Mime Troupe's Guerrilla Marching Band, and for supporting poor people's struggles such as the International Hotel.

The City now has a new CAO, Robert Boas, who is expected to release the new list of artistic organizations receiving city funds for next year on July 30, 1977.

The Mime Troupe has twenty free shows in Bay Area parks scheduled for the 1977 season beginning mid-August; this is less than the usual because of the Troupe's European commitments.

For comparison, the S.F. Opera received $375,000 from the 1976-77 P&A Fund, and charges $3.50 for standing room.

The San Francisco Mime Troupe, recently returned from their first European tour, has played at the North German Theatre Festival to packed houses — the show was televised simultaneously in Hamburg, Germany. The Troupe also performed at the World Theatre Festival in Nancy, France, for four days, a festival that is the largest progressive theatre festival in the world. The Troupe sold out in Berlin and Paris, and will perform in Florence, Italy, before returning home to open their season of free shows in the parks.

For park show schedules, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Schedules, San Francisco Mime Troupe, 855 Treat St., S.F. 94110.□

South African Student Leader

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

oppression. We destroyed everything that represented Whitism.

"In Soweto, you will find more bottle stores, pubs, playgrounds and entertainment places than schools, clinics and hospitals.

"Many students were arrested, and most of them were killed in detention. They arrested students from the ages of 10 upward. After killing them, the police used to take their bodies back to their parents and tell the parents that they had committed suicide.

"In July of last year they killed 35 students in detention. This time they didn't take the bodies back to the parents, but decided to bury the students. [In another incident], at midnight they went to one of the cemeteries in Soweto. There were graves ready so they dumped students in the graves and buried them alive.

"Then the police went and told the students' parents that they escaped from prison and must have fled the country.

"We couldn't believe it. We couldn't imagine how it is to be buried alive.

"Students were harassed on the streets, in their schools and homes. We didn't know where to hide because there was no place to hide. One day they came to my school and some of the students were killed right inside the classes.

"We students in South Africa could not wait for a liberation movement to come and liberate us. We felt that there was something that we could do on our own. We realized the power in our hands and we decided to use it.

"This does not mean that our parents are not involved in the struggle. We feel that if they are involved, we can be more effective. This has been a success because they really joined arms with us. We are united fighting against a common enemy.

"This is not just a student struggle although the students are in the leadership. We are working hand in hand with all the existing movements in South Africa.

"At first some of the people didn't want to involve themselves in the struggle. By joining the demonstrations, they found that many, many children were shot.

"After that, there was no looking back. It was then that you knew who your enemy is and whose side you're on. What happened in Soweto served as an eye-opener to many people.

"The Urban Bantu Council was one of the standing problems that we were having. They were against what the students were doing. They didn't believe in action; they believed in negotiation. We didn't believe in any negotiation because we knew that this would fail.

"The Bantu Council was discrediting us in front of the people so we forced them out of office. We took over Soweto. The Council had been running Soweto. SSRC is not in office, but the Council is under our control. Now we can communicate directly with the people.

"Right now there are no Black police in Soweto because they were one of the stumbling blocks. We remove anything in our way.

"We had to kill some of the Black police. Before we killed them, we asked them to resign and told them that they most not shoot and kill people. But they didn't want to understand so we had to use violence. Those that were not killed escaped and are now living in the White suburbs.

"We never say that Black police are our brothers. We are against anybody who is against us, be they Black or White. Some of the Blacks just don't want to understand. They think that we are just working against the government.

"We have made our position loud and clear: we are fighting everybody who is for the government.

"We are now in the first phase of the struggle. At this point, we are mobilizing, organizing and concretizing the people. When the time comes they should be ripe for armed struggle.

"I have found that people in America are really concerned about what is happening in South Africa and that they are going to do something. I really appreciate what they are doing."□



Soweto liquor store aflame after anti-apartheid uprising.

Soweto Moderate Leaders Reject Proposed Governing System

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

formly negative, with community leaders describing the councils as 'dummies' and 'tribal authorities,' " the *Times* said.

Sponsored by the *World*, the largest Black newspaper in the country, Soweto leaders met and agreed to boycott the new council. At the urging of SSRC, they created their own committee and formulated plans to establish a new body that would be truly representative of the sprawling "township" of 1.5 million people.

The Soweto uprising forced 8,578 English-speaking South African Whites to leave the country during the first four months of the year.

ALLEGED INDIFFERENCE

Despite the Afrikaaner government's alleged indifference to the mass exodus of the country's English-speaking Whites, economists are concerned about the high number of professional and recent university graduates that are among the emigrants, particularly doctors, lawyers, architects and engineers.

Most of these White migrants are being replaced by a high number of less skilled Whites, many of whom are refugees from liberated Angola and Mozambique as well as Rhodesia, where the Patriotic Front is fast closing in on the Smith regime.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

CARICOM

The fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was observed in its member states recently. The celebration activities, organized by a special committee set up by the Guyana-based CARICOM secretariat, were centered around the theme "Agriculture for Regional Self-Sufficiency." This was the second time that CARICOM marked its anniversary under this slogan in order to stress the importance of agricultural development.

Chile

A 10-day hunger strike in Santiago, Chile, ended peacefully recently, while a sympathy strike in San Francisco came to an abrupt close with the arrest of four strikers.

International support for the unprecedented occupation of U.N. offices in Santiago by 28 relatives of "disappeared prisoners" was growing daily. In the U.S., hunger strikes and demonstrations were held in Washington, D.C., New York, Stamford, Connecticut and San Francisco.

The Santiago strikers finally agreed to halt their protest when Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of Chile's notoriously brutal military dictatorship, was forced by mounting international pressure to publicly accede to two of their three demands.

The 26 women and two men demanded an end "once and for all" to the question of the "disappeared" — some 2,000 people kidnapped by DINA (Pinochet's security forces). The whereabouts and condition of the "disappeared" have never been acknowledged by the government.

Pinochet was immediately beset by solidarity hunger strikes around the world. Further pressed by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim — himself pressured by the fact that most sit-ins were taking place in U.N. quarters — Pinochet finally agreed to look specifically into the cases of relatives of the hunger strikers.

MARTIAL ARTS

Blocking

Imagine a fist driving in at a human face or a curled foot heading heel first towards a human abdomen. The image of contact is easy to conjure up. But can you see or at least imagine what might occur next? Controlled sparring requires offensive control and defensive skill. But what are the lines of defense and how may we best use our bodies to prevent damage?

Movement represents line one, the first means of defense. This movement may mean dodging or lunging, withdrawing or bobbing the head beneath an attack. Solid blocking technique is built into the second line of defense. Wherever possible, it is usually better to avoid being hit rather than taking a blow that may be partially absorbed by arms, hands or legs. Movement soon becomes coordinated with and complements blocking and parrying (deflection of an oncoming attack).

During the early years of traditional training, particularly Tae Kwon Do, Shotokan or other hand systems, blocks are practiced in their entirety. As skill improves, the student learns to utilize cropped blocks or simple parries.

Instead of cocking the arm with the fist at the ear prior to executing an outside block, rapid rotation of the wrist occurs. The arm moves away from the body and immediately moves towards the side of the body without the traditional wide swings. The nervous system has become "well-oiled" through repeated practice.

What if the block fails? At least part of the answer lies in understanding the third line of defense, the abdominal wall. The chest takes a beating, but the buffeting blows meet a reasonably solid chest wall with its rib cage and protective muscle.

The majority of mammals which fight do so with their heads down and abdomens hidden. Most humans engage in combat with their heads up and stomachs exposed, which is both unnatural and can be unhealthy. So humans must develop their abdominal muscles at least minimally, to lessen the chances of intra-abdominal injury.

CHUCK NOLL SLANDERS OAKLAND RAIDER, THREE OF HIS OWN PLAYERS

PITTSBURGH COACH LABELS BLACK PLAYERS "CRIMINAL ELEMENT" IN THE N.F.L.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Oakland Raiders' defensive back George Atkinson's $2 million suit against the Pittsburgh Steelers and their racist coach, Chuck Noll, went to court last week, with Noll testifying that three of his own players — Joe Green, Mel Blount and Glen Edwards — are part of the same "criminal element in the NFL (National Football League)" as Atkinson.

Noll made the statement in federal district court last week when defense attorney Dave Mason asked him questions concerning "dirty play" in the NFL.

Atkinson had filed suit against Noll after the Pittsburgh coach charged that the Oakland Raiders are part of a "criminal element in the NFL." Noll's statement was made following a September, 1976, game in which Steeler wide receiver Lynn Swann suffered a concussion following a clean, but jarring, tackle by Atkinson. No penalty was called on the play.

Following Noll's testimony in court, an infuriated Mel Blount announced that he would follow Atkinson's lead by filing a $5 million suit against Noll. "I'm no criminal," said Blount.

SEVEN YEARS

"When you play for a guy for seven years, and you give him everything you've got," said Blount, "and a public statement comes out like that, it's really a tremendous blow. There's no chance at all that I'll play for the Steelers under Noll."

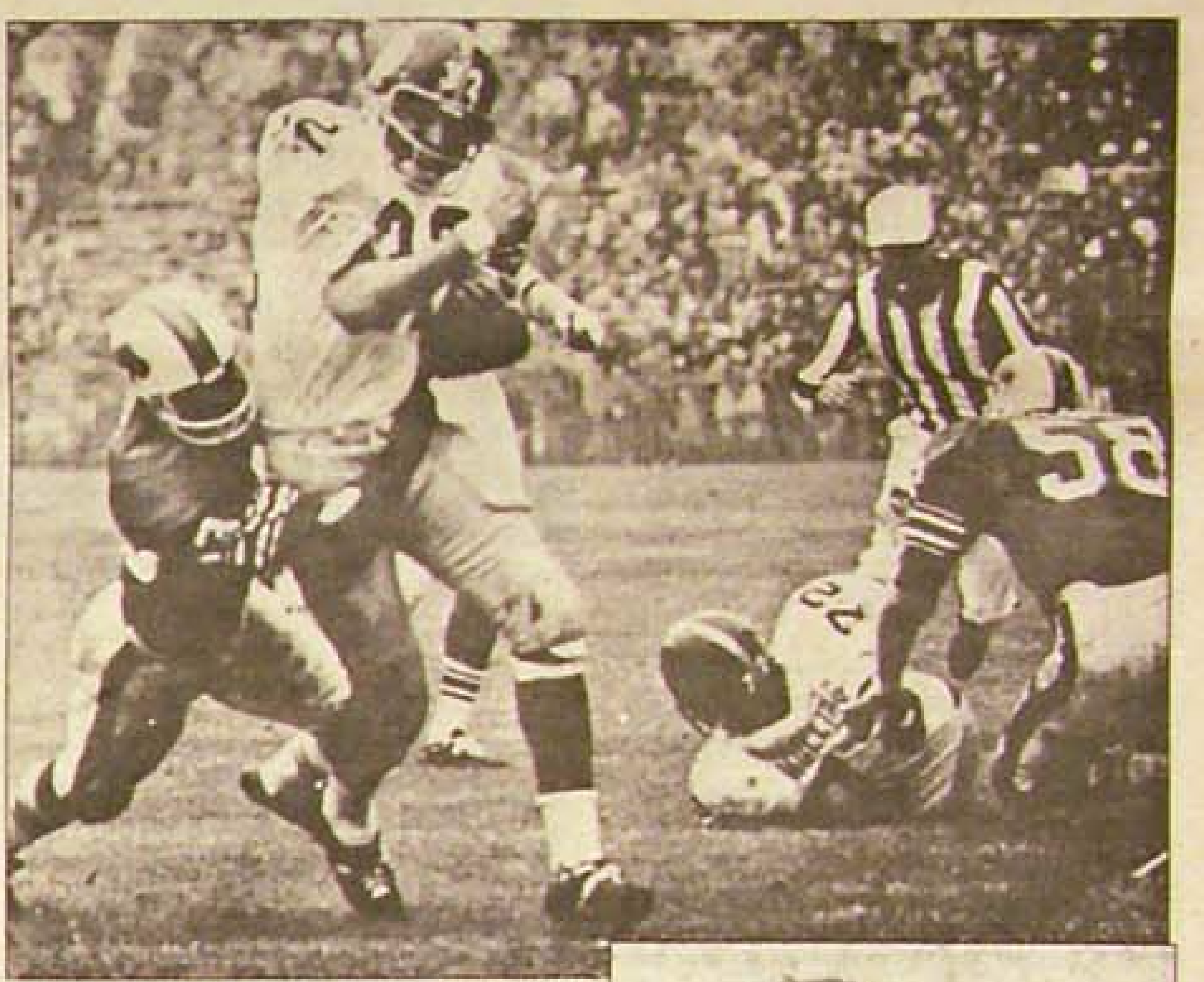
"How in the hell can you play for a coach who says you're part of a 'criminal element' that goes around maiming," asked Blount's agent, Reg Foster.

While testifying in court, Atkinson stated, "In the depths of my heart, no one ever goes on the field with intent to hurt someone. It is hard to see a person labelling someone for taking action on the field.

"I've gotten a name," Atkinson continued. "I didn't choose to have — 'The Assassin,' 'The Enforcer'."

Describing his tackle of Swann, Atkinson explained, "I always tackle high to try and make what I call a 'sure tackle.' My arm hit Swann around the ear.

"At the time I hit him I was sure he had received the ball," Atkinson continued ". . .I honestly thought he (Swann) had received the ball," said Atkinson.





Pittsburgh Steelers star FRANCO HARRIS (white, 32) romps for long gain in NFL game. Oakland Raiders' GEORGE ATKINSON (right) has filed a $2 million libel suit against Steelers coach Chuck Noll, who labeled him and other Blacks part of a "criminal element" in the National Football League.

After the September, 1976, contest (the opening game of the season), Noll stated, ". . .George Atkinson's hit on Lynn Swann was with intent to maim and not with football in mind. I'd like to see those guys (like Atkinson) thrown out of the league. They put a guy's whole career in jeopardy."

In court, however, Oakland Raiders' linebacker Phil Villapiano countered, "No, I don't think so. I've seen plenty worse than that," referring to Atkinson's tackle.

FILM CLIP

During the trial a film clip was also shown of Steeler Mel Blount clubbing Raiders' wide receiver Cliff Branch. "That kind of hit," said defensive back coach Bob Zeman, ". . .it's an intimidation hit. George (Atkinson) was on a play. It was a reaction play."

After the controversial game NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle fined Atkinson $1,500 and fellow Raider defensive back, Jack Tatum, $750 for an alleged illegal tackle. Steeler defensive tackle Ernie Holmes was fined $300 for clubbing a tackled Oakland runner.

In a $1 million countersuit, Noll is contending that Atkinson was trying to injure Swann intentionally. Swann missed two games and suffers from what Steelers' lawyer Dan MacInnis calls a "severe psychological overlay."

However, as defense attorney Willie Brown, Jr., a California assemblyman, stated, "Football is a violent, rough-tough, physical, injury-producing, legally approved, method of conduct which commands the attention of some 60 to 80 million Americans."

Atkinson insists that he is playing the game as he knows best. As he told the jury, "In 1980, 1981 and 1982 the only thing the public will remember of George Atkinson was that he was known as a 'criminal element' of the NFL."□

Mozambique's Revolution Advances

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

often committed acts of economic sabotage — absconding with funds, failing to order supplies for several months, destroying company records.

Councils de Producao (Production Councils, or P.C.s) were first established in October, 1976, in 45 factories in Maputo. They were set up to control production, to explain the process of production to workers, to set production objectives and strengthen worker discipline.

While the A.C.s and P.C.s perform essentially administrative tasks, the G.D.s represent the key political organ for raising the consciousness of workers, peasants and people in urban neighborhoods.

Eventually, workers' assemblies will be formed in the factories, especially in the state-owned enterprises. Representatives of both workers and the political party will also serve in all administrative organs within factories, informing workers about the process of production and administration.

One of the factories I visited was Fabrico Counhos, a small clothing plant employing 142 mostly women workers, in an industrial section of Maputo. Abdul Bachir Hage Abdul, a former salesman for the company, was elected by the factory workers to become the chief *responsavel* for the A.C. after the Portuguese management left in March, 1976. (The responsavel has specific responsibilities for one area of the factory.) The other three members of the A.C., which coordinates the different production sectors of the factory, are all women. Two used to work in the factory as a seamstress and a buttonholer.



Huge rally in Maputo, Mozambique, in support of FRELIMO people's government.

After the departure of the Portuguese management, the workers had to run the factory for three months without pay, organizing the production and sale of their products. While other factories in Mozambique have encountered supply shortages as a result of economic sabotage by departing Portuguese, Counhos had no such problems. Abdul explained that the factory deposited its earnings in a bank each month, reporting the amount to the ministry. The government then paid the workers directly from a special fund.

During the colonial period, I was told, the minimum salary at Counhos was 650 escudos per month (about $20) and the maximum salary about $30. The Provisional Government tripled the minimum wage to about $60 per month in February, 1976, and the maximum was increased to slightly less than $100. The higher salaries go to more experienced workers.

Abdul explained that under the Provisional Government in 1974-75, many factory workers struggled for better wages and working conditions — something they were unable to do under colonial rule. In order to pressure the Portuguese managers to raise salaries, the workers, led by the G.D., initiated a slowdown which eventually cut production by half. After the portuguese left, the factory G.D. then helped mobilize the workers to increase production.

The factory never had any unions or syndicates during the colonial period, workers noted. Maria Helena Muyanga, another member of the A.C., said life for women factory workers was much better now than under colonialism. Workers generally work from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., with a two-hour break for lunch.

The A.C. meets twice a month with the workers to share the results of production and to review statistics on distribution and sales of goods produced. A.C.s receive instructions from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, unlike the G.D., which receives orientation and guidance from FRELIMO, the political party.

The G.D. at Counhos is composed of nine members, three of them women. Its principal task is to mobilize the masses and, in the words of factory G.D. Secretary Abiluzeta, "to explain what workers are doing, the task of the worker, why we must increase production."

This factory had not yet instituted a Production Council (P.C.), and the G.D. performed many functions which in other factories were handled by a P.C. P.C.s were created to rationalize the distinction between administrative and political problems and the corresponding difference between administrative and political means used to resolve such problems.

The G.D. leadership includes *responsavels* for the following areas: security, information, mobilization, production and commerce, Organization of Mozambican Women, education and culture, literacy and social problems/welfare.

The Counhos G.D. holds two general meetings a month, but it also convenes whenever there is a problem that affects production or the lives of workers. At these meetings, the *responsavels* said, they encourage the workers to discuss their problems and to suggest solutions.

Asked to identify the principal problem at Counhos, the *responsavel* for mobilization, Antonio Fakri, said it was the relationships between workers on different lines, some of whom had elitist attitudes toward one another. Sometimes workers feel that their work, e.g. sewing shirts, carries more status than another task.

It was the task of the G.D., Fakri continued, to fight this attitude and any similar prejudices by raising the workers' political consciousness. The G.C. also led political discussions at the factory on the political theses of FRELIMO being presented at the Third Congress and on the need to establish a Marxist-Leninist party.

TO BE CONTINUED

FRELIMO Blocks Sabotage

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Now, international tickets may only be confirmed by the presentation of a passport and a residence certificate. After paying for a ticket, a person will be issued a temporary document which must be presented minutes before departure. Only then will a ticket be issued.

In other developments in Mozambique, workers from Maputo Province recently contributed five million pounds to strengthen the country's national defense. The money was presented to Mozambican President Samora Machel in a brief ceremony at the Mozambican State House.

Meanwhile, Mozambique has signed three agreements of cooperation in the fields of economics, commerce and culture with the People's Republic of the Congo. □

North Korea Returns U.S. Pilots

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

U.S. in the conflict a quarter of a century ago.)

At stake as a result of the intrusion is President Carter's recent proposal to withdraw 33,000 of the 39,000 U.S. troops currently stationed in South Korea.

Unlike five previous incidents in which North Korea had captured U.S. servicemen spying on the Democratic Republic — most notably the capture of the U.S.S. Pueblo, a top secret intelligence vessel, in 1968 — there were no long periods of waiting, no written apologies and no conditions attached to the release.

In fact, close observers report that the North Korean statement was unprecedented for its lack of recriminations and anti-U.S. comments — a sign that North Korean President Kim Il Sung favors the Carter proposal. □



GLENN SWANKE is handed over to the U.S. by North Korean authorities.

Highland Hospital

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

a three per cent raise, insisting on the reinstatement of a 10 per cent differential, which they received in 1973.

While the Alameda County Board of Supervisors has yet to act on the Highland nurses' demand for pay increases in line with salaries paid nurses at private facilities in the Bay Area, the weekend situation, in particular, at Highland's emergency room remains critical.

In one incident last weekend, doctors were trying desperately to pump life back into two men who had been brought in minutes apart from separate incidents. One had suffered a heart seizure; the other had been injured in an auto crash.

Suddenly an ambulance crew rushed in a woman who had taken a lethal overdose of drugs. The only staff on duty was one nurse.

"All I can say is thank God the woman was breathing," the nurse recalled. "There was no way I could have helped her; I had the whole rest of the emergency room to handle. . ."

LENGTHY INTERVIEWS

Lengthy interviews conducted by the *Oakland Tribune* with doctors and nurses revealed some of the following conditions at Highland:

•Patients lay on gurneys as long as 12 hours waiting to be taken from the emergency room or treatment areas to wards and rooms.

•Fewer staff members than required are moving and lifting disabled patients, sometimes injuring them as a result.

•Increasing numbers of bedridden patients are suffering from bed sores caused by prolonged periods without being moved or turned.

•Nursing supervisors must do routine chores such as keeping medical records or tending the supply room instead of managing their departments. The intensive care unit was without a supervisor for six months; the medical records library had no librarian for nine months.

•Nurses are shifted from one department to another without proper training or expertise. In one case obstetrics nurses were assigned to the intensive care unit, then made "instant supervisors" for other, less-experienced nurses.

•During peak times, weekends for example, many nurses and other medical staff work double shifts. One nurse worked 24 hours straight in intensive care.□

Letters to the Editor

ALAMEDA SUPERVISORS BY-PASS VOTERS

Dear Editor,

We have just read County Supervisor John George's Letter to the Editor (Oakland/Berkeley Post, July 6) with appreciation for his deep concern over the Board of Supervisors' action in diverting funds from other capital outlay projects to finance the construction of a new county jail and courthouse in the city of Oakland. As Mr. George has pointed out: "The County Board has simultaneously condemned them (citizens of Oakland) to paying higher taxes, to the sight of a nine-story monstrosity and to having their political processes circumvented."

We agree! We also concur with his indignation over the by-passing of the political processes. Although the Board action in reassigning capital projects monies may be legal, the importance of the issue at hand, and the magnitude of the monies involved ($36 million), demand that the public be informed and consulted both openly in public meetings as well as through their duly elected representatives on the City Council.

This was not done! As a matter of fact, County Administrator Loren Enoch, in his written recommendation to the Board of Supervisors on the diversion of funds (June 10, 1977) stated his concern that: "On July 1, 1977, the city of Oakland will have a new mayor and two new councilmen and we have no indication as to whether an ordinance (authorizing sale of revenue bonds for the jail/courthouse facility) will be adopted." (Parentheses added). Thus, Mr. Enoch clearly desired to avoid the will of the people of Oakland because he suspected that Mayor Lionel Wilson and new Council members Mary Moore and Carter Gilmore might not be favorably disposed to the increase in city-county taxes that a bond issue for construction would impose on the property owner.

Furthermore, the idea of a revenue bond issue will not be eliminated by the Board of Supervisors' action: in Enoch's proposal, he includes a long-term (30-year) bond issue recommendation to finance the rebuilding of the Santa Rita Post-sentencing facility (estimated at $35 million) and the South County (Hayward) Pre-trial Detention facility (estimated at $18 million), two of the projects from which funds were diverted.

So, not only will currently available funding be used up, which will prevent the promised property tax relief this year, but in addition, a bond issue will be initiated which will necessitate a tax increase. Pretty sneaky, what?

The only way to put a stop to this creeping erosion of the democratic process is a mass cry of outrage from the public in the form of letters to your elected county supervisor, your elected city council member, and to Mayor Wilson; and for your personal appearance at meetings of the Board of Supervisors to voice your protest. It is up to each of us to decide the importance of this matter, to take a stand, and to take action! Local government is only as good as the elected representatives of the people and the citizenry that elects them.

For Justice,
J. Al Gross, Acting Coordinator
for Joint Strategy and Action Commission
and for Citizen's for Liberty and Justice

NO MORE ATTICAS

Dear People,

We are writing you for help because we do not want another Attica or even another Kent State massacre. We are not writing for ourselves but for all the sisters and brothers in these concentration camps.

It is not bad enough to be beat, maced, caged up, stomped and threatened about civil action suits we have filed; we are also kept in segregation, with our mail read, books held up and censored, and even the covers of our papers are torn off. As of May 20 we can have only 50 stamped envelopes. Any over that will be considered contraband. We can receive only 10 at a time from each person on our visiting list. To top it off, instead of four we are allowed only two friends on our visiting list. We are allowed to buy only 10 stamped envelopes from the commissary.

Our medical care is bad. Food is bad, And we get slave pay. Commissary prices are very high. Last May the warden changed the rules so we can get money only from persons on an approved mailing list. What about inmates who write hundreds of letters a week, like we do?

When we speak out we are held like animals in solitary confinement and kept away from the other inmates. Please help us by publishing this letter. We give our full consent to have our names and address published.

Please help all of us. . .

Your Sisters In Struggle,
Shirley Keller 10020
Cydni Freeman 10871
Nadene Weaver 12061
Ohio Reformatory For Women
1479 Collins Avenue
Marysville, Ohio 43040

San Quentin

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

that Lawrence harasses many women who come to the county jail to visit their husbands and loved ones.

"No one likes him," Mrs. Mitchell says. She also accused the Black sheriff's deputy of being extremely arrogant toward the prisoners.

She says that on several occasions when she has visited her husband, Lawrence has pointedly asked her where her daughters were.

Raymonde adds that, "I don't like seeing my father up there, so I don't smile" during the visits. Yet Lawrence consistantly badgers her, "Why don't you smile? Why don't you smile?"

Interviewed at the jail, Ronald Mitchell said he had considered physically confronting Lawrence for harassing his daughter, but that after talking with Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton, who is also incarcerated at the courthouse jail, decided to have THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper expose Lawrence's demented activities to the community.□

Nursing Homes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

"There's raw and gross abuse everywhere. In the past it's been swept under the rug."

She said that pressure was building from the general public to quit tolerating present standards of health care.

"Old people who are in nursing homes are the victims," Ms. Harrington said. "Those places are like prisons, and old people are victimized and brutalized."

In one home, she said, inspectors found 21 of 26 patients had been bruised or had strange lacerations on their bodies.

"I feel very strongly that health care is one of the biggest ripoffs in the country in terms of what people get for what they pay for."

Ms. Harrington complained of constant political pressure from the California Association of Health Facilities and individual home operators while she held her post.

The practical effects of such lobbying came quickly. The Post Street Hospital which she had ordered closed down was reopened under another operator despite her opposition.

The department gave no reason for her transfer to special assistant on nursing care for department director Jerome Lackner, basically the same job she held before taking over the nursing home division.□

Jobs Workshop Set For August 16

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
Oakland's high rate of unemployment," Grisby began. "Among the 21,000 unemployed, there is a high rate of minorities and women.

"In 1964, Congress passed a Civil Rights Act prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin with respect to employment. Yet, 13 years later, in Oakland we are still waiting for equity in recruitment and hiring practices.

"For example, in the city manager's office, out of 18 employees, there is only one Black male professional and only one Black female.

"In the fire department, there are only 64 Black, 12 Spanish-surnamed, four Asians and eight females (two are Black) employed out of a total of 593.

"In 1971, Oakland adopted an affirmative action policy. But as of this date, there are no approved goals or timetables."

SIX RESOLUTIONS

Gribsy then presented the Council with six proposed resolution, for action, supported by the OCO as well as Advocates For Women, the Black Panther Party, Black Firefighters, Black Veterans Association, Oakland Citizens Committee for Urban Renewal (OCCUR), Niagara Democratic Club and Union WAGE:

1) Produce an affirmative action program (complete with goals and timetables) within two weeks.

2) Instruct the affirmative action compliance office to report monthly to the Council and to the OCO Employment Committee quarterly on the progress of the program implementation.

3) Make the Compliance Officer directly responsible to the Mayor and City Council (rather than the City Manager).

4) Develop residency requirement proposals for public review within two weeks.

5) Develop preferency-in-hiring proposals for public review within two weeks.

6) Create a representative Citizens' Review Committee for Oakland employment practices to review the above proposals and their implementation.

When Grisby ended his presentation, Councilman John Sutter made a proposal, agreed to by the rest of the Council, that nothing else could be done that evening, and suggested that a workshop might be in order.

Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown, one of the 12 speakers who had waited for close to four hours for the jobs issue to be raised, strongly criticized the City Council for wasting so much time earlier in the meeting that the important jobs and affirmative action issue was left hanging.

Elaine also criticized the Council for failing to pass the motion calling for the hiring of part-time aides. With the aides, Elaine said, the Council members would be better prepared to handle the city's affairs and would waste less time discussing irrevelant, petty concerns.

VISIBLY ENRAGED

Wilson, visibly enraged and with his voice raised, had earlier in the evening sharply criticized the city manager for the slanted report on which the *Tribune* based its article.

As a result of the article, over an hour and a half of the Council session was wasted as droves of reactionary White "taxpayers" — many of whom obviously had come for the sole purpose of opposing the city's first Black mayor and the two new liberal City Councilpersons, Ms. Mary Moore and Carter Gilmore — spoke against the administrative aide plan.





OCO Employment Committee chairman SYLVESTER GRISBY (right), presents resolutions on jobs to Oakland City Council. Oakland's new mayor, LIONEL WILSON, became enraged over treachery of City Manager Cecil Riley.

(The city manager's report had inaccurately stated a figure of over $500,000 in a combined administrative aide/office space plan, when the only issue Wilson and others sought funding for was a $34,000 mayor's aide and $84,000 for eight Council aides.)

Throughout the recent mayoral campaign, controversy had swirled as to whether or not Wilson, a former Superior Court judge, and Riley would be able to work together.

The Tuesday night session was the first public instance of treachery on Riley's part and Wilson's angry reply.□

Black And Poor People Still Suffer In Newark, New Jersey

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
In 1967, unemployment was seven per cent; now it has risen to 16.8 per cent and a third of the city's population exists off welfare payments.

Due to "White flight" to the suburbs, Newark's percentage of Black and Latino residents has increased from 60 to 85 per cent (60 per cent Black, 25 per cent Latino), while the overall population has decreased from 389,000 to 375,000, the *New York Times* reports.

Most of the 70,000 students in Newark's 94 public schools are Black and Hispanic, and they face conditions that, like the city itself, are steadily deteriorating. More than half of the city's fourth, seventh and 10th graders failed state mathematics and reading tests last spring and school authorities are under orders to improve the crumbling school system.

Although there is supposedly a bright forecast for Newark's economy, the city still suffers from the effects of a tax base which has shrunk drastically. Between 1968 and 1976, the number of taxable properties fell from 48,487 to 41,650.

This has caused Newark's property tax rate (for each $100 of assessed valuation) increase from $7.76 to $9.25, one of the highest in the nation. An example of this exodus of White residents and their businesses is that in 1967 Newark had 50 supermarkets, while now it has only seven.

Gustave Heningburg, the Black president of the Greater Newark Urban Coalition says the "widespead mood of hopelessness and despair" of Newark's Black and poor in 1967 has been replaced by a "great deal of frustration" in 1977.

Mayor Gibson, who succeeded the corrupt Hugh Addonizio in 1970 to become the first Black mayor of a major Northeastern city has been able to improve health care service, one of the city's very few bright spots.

However, Gibson admits, "We are in a transition period. Wherever America's cities are going, Newark will get there first."□



Urban decay is common in Newark and other cities across the U.S.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

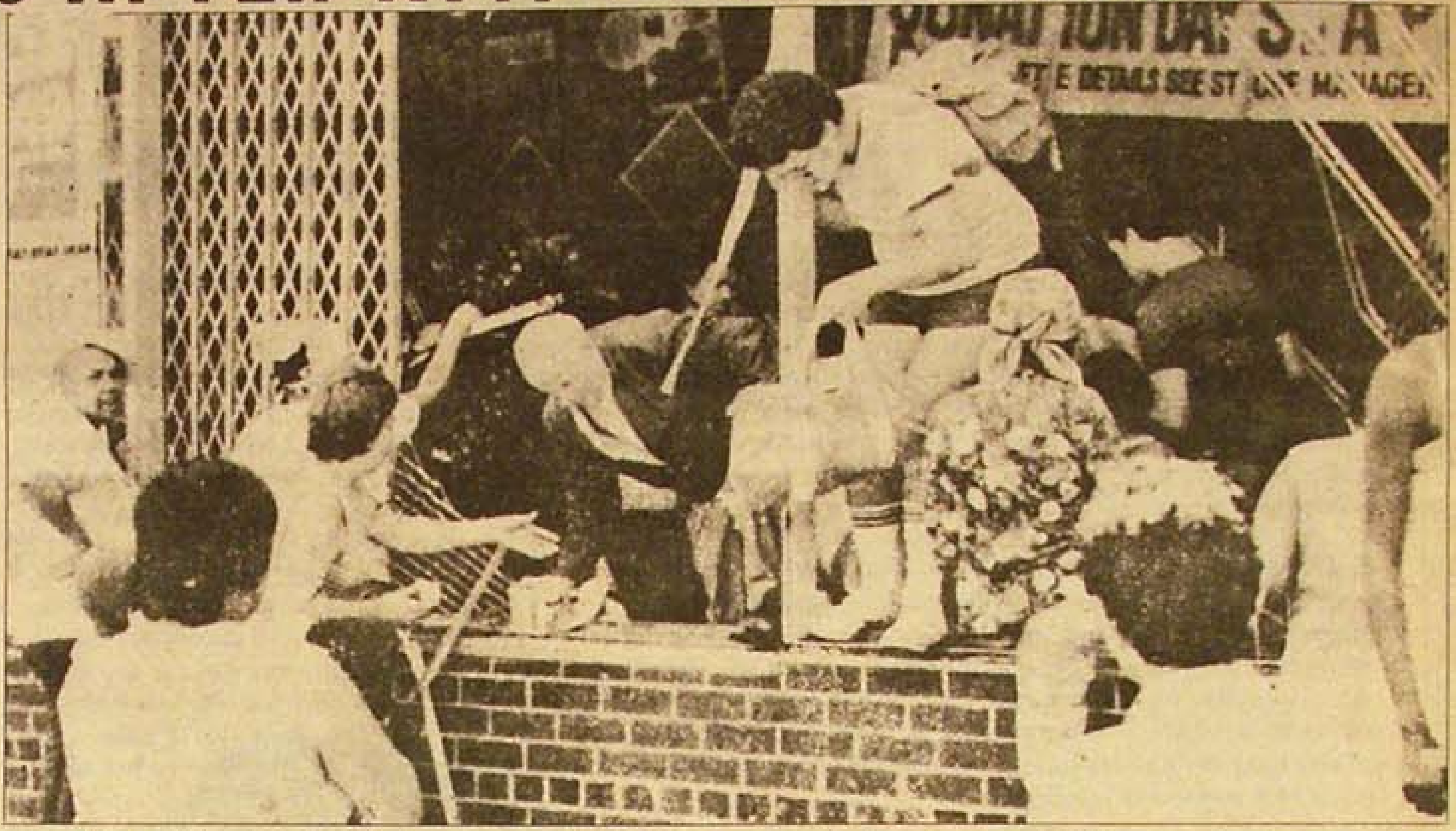
We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

THOUSANDS SUFFER FROM INHUMANE JAIL CONDITIONS AFTER N.Y. BLACKOUT ARRESTS



Black and poor New Yorkers released their frustrations by looting over 2,000 stores during recent power failure. In 25 hours, the blackout caused one billion dollars in economic losses.

(New York, N.Y.) - New York City jails, already the scene of one senseless death, remain in critical condition following the arrest of 3,770 persons during last week's 25-hour power blackout.

Berkley Miller, 37, who had been in detention for nearly a week following his arrest on alleged looting charges, was found dead of a liver ailment in the basement of the Brooklyn House of Detention last Wednesday. Like thousands of others, Miller was forced to endure unbelievably crowded conditions in jail following the sweeping arrests of primarily Black and Latino people during the city's power failure.

The infamous Tombs, (Manhattan House of Detention), which was closed in 1974 after a federal court order was issued, was temporarily reopened to accommodate a massive influx of prisoners, many of whom have yet to be arraigned.

Coupled with a heat wave that is sweeping the Eastern and Midwestern sections of the nation, the situation in New York jails is like a tinder box ready to burst into flames, as jail officials admit.

On the third floor of the Manhattan Criminal Court Building, men and women are packed into separate, rat-infested cells with no ventilation in the 90 degree-plus weather. Both men and women, packed 20 or more into small cells, are forced to sleep on the floor in the filthy, overcrowded cells.

JAIL VISIT

During a visit to the jail by a *New York Times* reporter, one prisoner screamed, "Get me out of here! It's hell in here!" Another prisoner, Bobby Hill, shouted, "We're being treated like animals!"

Hill, starring in the Broadway play, *Your Arms Too Short To Box With God*, said, "My body's sore from sleeping on the floor — they wouldn't give us mops to clean up here. You just don't treat people like this."

Hill insists he is innocent of the burglary charge for which he was arrested. The actor said he had been watching the looting near his home on Eighth Avenue and 123rd Street when he was arrested.

Harold Wiggins, who has just graduated from high school and plans to attend Ohio State University on a scholarship, was arrested as he was on his way home from work.

"I was returning home from my job," said Wiggins, "as a swimming lifeguard. That was when I was arrested. I wasn't doing anything," he continued. "I was just a passer-by. I have a legitimate job."

In another cell, male prisoners complained about the food that was being served. "We were given nothing," said one prisoner, "but bologna or salami sandwiches three times a day. And hot tea and hot soup with the sandwiches. Imagine! In this heat, hot soup!"

Peter Tufo, chairman of the city's Board of Corrections, readily admits, "There certainly has been a violation of Constitutional rights. There wasn't any advance warning, anytime to make preparations. We are definitely hampered by a lack of food, mattresses and linen."

Presently, hundreds of people are still in jail waiting to be arraigned. Due to the power failure many are being held on no bail as part of the computer system holding court records has been fouled up, the *Times* reports.

A Board of Corrections spokesperson, Philip Leshin, summed the situation up by saying, "It's a nightmare, it's inhumane, but we can't do anything about it."

Meanwhile, Mayor Abraham Beame continues to call for "prosecution to the fullest extent" for all looters while thousands suffer from dehumanizing jail conditions and judicial abuse. According to the *New York Times*, eight times as many persons were arrested than in the city's 1964 and 1968 Black rebellions.

The power in New York was out for 25 hours — from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. the next day — and caused an estimated $1 billion in losses. The blackout, prolonged partly by the incompetence of Con Edison, has been called the worst disaster in New York's history.

Again, the city's Black and poor have suffered the most as many hated merchants whose businesses were looted have stated they will not return. While Mayor Abe Beame and state and federal officials are quick to offer relief to the city's businesses and corporations, there has been no talk of aid for the city's huge, depressed poverty-stricken communities.

A high-ranking police official offered this analysis of the reaction of the city's poor to the power failure:

"The point is, we have a lot of people, unemployed or underemployed, inadequately housed. . . We have created a large class of poor disaffected people who have no place to go and it's a mess. New York is slipping and sliding downward slowly. . .a kind of slow drift as we become inured to this invisible cancer."

A *Times* reporter, interviewing youth on the street after the blackout, gained a clear picture of how looters viewed their actions.

One youth, Carlos, when asked how businessmen were going to support their families while they awaited aid, responded:

"I don't know. Maybe they will see what it's like to have nothing and nothing to do. . .Look man, we can't get no jobs and our families are hurting. They (the merchants) can take it and we can't."

Another teenage girl commented that she didn't think the looting was as serious as "some of the crimes the rich do all the time and get away with.

"They didn't do anything," she said, "to that man that robbed all those old folks in his old folks' home. They never do anything if you are rich or a politician.

"Some of those stores deserved to be ripped off," she continued, "because they cheat us all the time charging high prices for junk."

One businessman, Dave Geller, shot an unarmed Black man, Tom Morris, and was quickly cleared by police. Neighborhood residents were incensed by the fact that Morris, 34, had not even touched the door to Geller's drug store.

Helen Jarvis, president of a local tenants' organization, said, "After what happened the other night, you can bet he (Geller) won't be around long. He's one of the guys that has been screwing this neighborhood for too long."

Morris, reports the *Chicago Sun-Times*, was the city's only homicide victim during the entire blackout. □